THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BLOC BACKS FARM BOARD GRAIN POLICY

Leaders in Congress Favor Denial of Assistance to Private Dealers

SENATE TO GET BILL TO CURB 'FUTURES'

Federal Action Credited With Preventing Crisis in Wheat Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Despite hundreds of vigorous protests from private grain dealers and grain agencies against the Federal Farm Board's policy of confining its $1.25 a bushel price level for wheat only to members of its national grain corporation, farm bloc leaders in Congress are steadfastly supporting the board in its attitude.

On the motion of Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, the Senate without dissent adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to inquire into the wheat and cotton marketing situation and make recommendations to the chamber looking toward the elimination of the futures trading practice, which farm leaders insist, is responsible for the recent drop in the wheat market to the $1 a bushel price level.

At the same time Thaddeus Caraway (R.), Senator from Arkansas, announced that following the disposition of the tariff bill he would press for action on the legislation he has had pending for some time which would do away with the "futures" business.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, heartily indorsed the stand of the Farm Board, characterizing the market crisis as the "test of the farm relief legislation." He and other members of the farm group charged in their discussion of the situation in the Senate that the market break was a part of a campaign by the private grain trade "to discredit farm relief and to smash the co-operative movement that is being built up under that legislation."

Market Drop Aids Board

According to Mr. Nye, the Farm Board, by holding fast to its policy of financing only the co-operative members of its grain corporation can use a crisis that the grain trade brought about to "wreck" its plans to the advantage and advancement of its program. With the market from 15 to 18 cents a bushel below the Farm Board's figure, Mr. Nye declared, the many independent elevators and co-operatives who have refused to join the Farm Board's association will be "forced to come in."

It is Mr. Nye's contention that many of these non-member elevators have kept aloof from the Government's grain organization because of threats and financial pressure brought to bear on them by grain dealers and their banking associates. He cited copies of letters from grain

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'Timed' Riots of Communists Ended by Police

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Demonstrations by the unemployed and Communists in widely separated parts of the United States were suppressed by the police Feb. 26. Scores were arrested and hand bills and banners were confiscated.

The pennants of some paraders bore "Down with capitalism," and "Work or wages" and the hand bills were signed by "the Communist Party of the United States of America."

In Los Angeles approximately 3000 persons who gathered in response to hand bills requesting all employed and unemployed workers to assemble for a march to the City Hall were dispersed by 300 police and reserves. Tear gas bombs untangled a phalanx around Carl Sklar, alleged district organizer for the Communists, who sought to speak from a soap box perch.

A mass meeting of unemployed in Chicago was attended by police, who arrested 135 men and women in a hall after permitting leaders to deliver addresses and distribute communistic literature.

Eight men and three women were arrested at Seattle in an attempted march on the City Hall. Arrest of a student attempting to make a speech to about 500 precipitated the disturbance. Banners and hand bills were confiscated.

A contemplated parade in Vancouver, B. C., was postponed on what police said were "cabled instructions from Moscow." A hundred officers stood guard as 500 men gathered in Crown-town park.

A demonstration in Boston resulted in the arrest of two young women, bringing the total for the day to nine in the strike called by the communistic faction of the garment workers. Communist pickets, arrested since the strike was called a few days ago, number nearly 100. One man was arrested in Milwaukee when 1200 persons staged the third parade of the unemployed within a month.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Because its activities have been restricted by the energetic government anti-propaganda campaign, the Red Aid Society, affiliated with the Red Internationals, will abandon Mexico.

The secretary of the local chapter said he planned to move his headquarters to New York where there is more field for action.

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Bill to End Slums Up in Parliament

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Government has decided to introduce a bill into Parliament to enable it to commence what Lord Marley, in the House of Lords, described Feb. 26 as a "frontal attack" upon slums.

The bill proposes to simplify the procedure of dealing with slum clearance schemes; to facilitate provision for the necessary capital, and to institute a system of property inspection and management. The Government also will try to encourage factory building well away from centers now crowded.

Radio Board to Be Named by Educators

First Returns From School Survey Favorable to 18th Amendment

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A commission to see that radio education programs are related to school needs and kept free from advertising will be appointed by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association as a result of action at the closing of the sixtieth annual convention here.

The delegates also adopted resolutions calling upon such non-school agencies as the home, industry, and the movietone, in addition to the radio, to join with education in developing high types of manhood and womanhood.

Education must cost more in the future than it has in the past, it was stated in the resolutions and among new costs the school people recommended an appropriation for a comprehensive study and development of reports by the United States office of education and for a study of school finance under the direction of the United States Commissioner of Education. The schools of the country were called upon to observe the Tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Covered Wagon Centennial.

Returns From Survey

The first returns in the school survey being made for President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission are favorable to the Eighteenth Amendment, according to a report made public at the convention.

This first report which came from the junior and senior high schools in the Detroit area, comprised 45 pages and stated that "educational workers in Michigan judge the general conditions among high school students now to be better than before 1917 and do not consider liquor to be one of the most important causes of present delinquency."

The survey which was prepared by S. M. Brownell, E. M. Conklin, and P. T. Rankin, covered three general points, the changes in attitude and action of high school students, causes for delinquency, and the effect of national prohibition upon youth.

Show More Initiative

There is "considerable variation in the views of educational workers" with respect to changes in attitude and action, say the compilers of the report. They agree "that high school students have less respect now than before 1917 for external authority, evident as regards respect for law

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

No Underclassmen, Is Hutchins's Scheme

CHICAGO (AP)—An expansion program, revolutionary in some of its aspects, was presented by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, to an alumni group Feb. 26.

Elimination of freshmen and sophomores as such and the establishment of a separate collegiate division for them are included in the plan. The purpose of the new system, Dr. Hutchins said, would be graduate students on the basis of educational capacity.

Reorganization of the university into three divisions instead of the present two—graduate and undergraduate—is contemplated by the president. These would be: Collegiate, where students would begin their work; university division, for formal educational features, and the graduate school, to remain much as it is now.

The time the student spent in the collegiate division would be determined, not by the hours of credit gained, but by his "reaction to the university's opportunities and his own qualifications for advanced work."

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

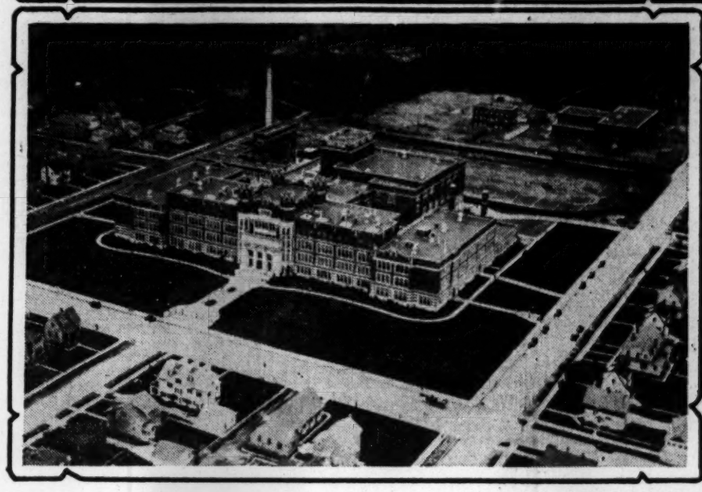
The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Demonstrable Spiritual Truth." The lecturer, Cyrus S. Rogers, C. S., of San Francisco, Calif., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

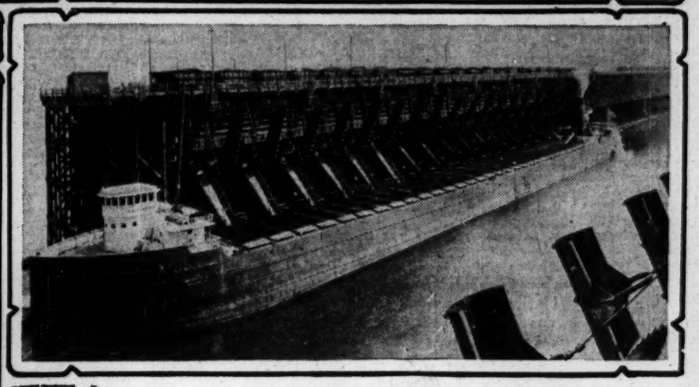
LINCOLN MESSAGE SELLS FOR $725

NEW YORK (AP)—A four-word message written by Abraham Lincoln on the day he was assassinated was sold Feb. 25 for $725—about $120 a word—at a sale of Lincolniana in the American Art-Anderson Gallery.

The message was an order indorsing the request of Senator Cleswell of Maryland for a pardon for Benjamin F. Twilley. Signed "A. Lincoln," it read: "Let it be done."

Many a Nice, New, Shiny Automobile Comes From This Hole in the Ground





At Top—Panoramic View of the Hull-Rust-Mahoning Iron Mine Near Hibbing, Minnesota, Known as the Largest Open Pit Iron Mine in the World. Lower Row (Left to Right)—Hibbing's $4,000,000 High School in the Center of the Iron Range; Type of Specially Developed Steamer Loading at Ore Dock, Duluth.

MINNESOTA IRON RANGES PILE UP RECORD OUTPUT

46,789,549 Tons Production of Ore in 1929 Valued at $122,188,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIBBING, Minn. — A geological streak 125 miles long, diagonally traversing northeastern Minnesota, bulges to a width of three miles near the center, where a sharp twist accentuates its resemblance to a flash of lightning. This formation is the Mesabi iron range, which in 1929 yielded a lion's share of the State's record-breaking iron ore output.

The Mesabi is by all means the largest of the "Gopher State's" three iron ranges, the others being the Vermilion and Cuyuna. Nearly two-thirds of the United States' total output of iron ore comes from these ranges. Their last year's total production of 46,789,549 tons eclipsed the previous record of 46,199,030, made in 1916, and was valued at $122,188,000.

Most of the 100 mines on this range are worked by the open-pit method. Of these the Hull-Rust-Mahoning mine is the largest open pit mine in the world, 2½ miles long and a half mile wide in places.

Hibbing, known as one of the richest villages in the world, is the metropolis of the iron range, where homes of mining executives and public buildings have been built with the wealth extracted from the surface-mined ore. The older section of this village of 20,000 was abandoned some years ago when the huge open pit mine crept up to the very foundations of the buildings. The community then was extended to a new location.

The State of Minnesota owns 40,000 acres of mining property which is leased to private corporations on a royalty basis of 25 cents a ton.

E. W. Davis, superintendent of the experiment station at the University of Minnesota, has estimated that 1,000,000,000 tons of ore remain to be mined in the Mesabi range. The state property is estimated to contain at least 68,000,000 tons of commercial ore.

Greece

Celebrates 100 Years of Independence

News of the preparations being made for observance of the centennial of Greek independence, accompanied by reviews of recent progress in the land of classic antiquity, will be given in the Monitor

Tomorrow

Italians in Control of Plain of Tripoli

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rome

AN OFFICIAL statement, Feb. 26, announced that Italian troops had occupied the Ghat Oasis in the Sahara Desert, completing operations that were begun last September. Occupation of this oasis brings the Italian lines within the twenty-fifth parallel and gives them control of the entire plain of Tripoli.

The statement said that airplanes played an important part in the operations.

Peace Sought In Dominican Revolution

President Calls General Assembly—Insurgents Still in Control

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (AP)—With the city of Santo Domingo and most of the country in the hands of insurgent forces, leading figures both in the insurgent movement and in the Government were gathered here Feb. 27 to attempt to reach some kind of an agreement.

President Vasquez, whose resignation has been demanded by the insurgents, summoned a National Assembly, at which he planned to present a presidential message. He invited the diplomats and consuls in Santo Domingo to be present at the Assembly.

During the night Gen. Rafael Estrella Urena and Desiderio Arias, chiefs of the movement against the Government, arrived in the capital, which is being held by a force of 2000 of their followers.

A lone fort held out against the victorious ragged army. General Trujillo, chief of the Government Army, with a small garrison, remained in the "Fortaleza" Ozama, and refused to surrender pending negotiations between the Administration and the insurgents.

The only change made by the insurgents thus far in the administration of the city has been in the police force. All other public employees were told not to worry about losing their jobs. The insurgent leaders promised to respect all lives and property.

The movement against President Vasquez was based upon his announcement of candidacy for re-election in May. His opponents said that he had violated a pledge not to run for another term and they have demanded the setting up of a provisional government with the idea of guaranteeing the fairness of the coming elections.

FELLOWSHIP INCLUDES CUBA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Latin-American fellowships of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation provided from a $1,000,000 endowment, established six months ago, will be extended to include Cuba. Fellowships offering $2500 a year are provided under the plan for an interchange of professors and of students seeking cultural or practical training between the United States and Latin-American countries.

ALL TAX REFORM BILLS KILLED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Three Years' Study Goes Into Scrap Heap by Action of House

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The New Hampshire House of Representatives, by killing three taxation bills, today defeated the entire program submitted by a special recess tax commission.

By a vote of 160 to 159 the House killed a bill opposing the utility franchise tax. A tie vote was broken by George A. Foster, Speaker of the House.

By a voice vote, a bill proposing an income tax was killed. The other bill killed provided tax exemption for finished manufactured products. The Ways and Means Committee had reported the two latter bills inexpedient.

Killing of the three bills today and that of the proposed timber exemption tax bill Feb. 26 marked the defeat of the entire program submitted to the Legislature by a recess tax commission after three years of study. The recommendations of the commission were designed to equalize taxation burdens so that rural communities would be aided.

The House voted to adjourn tomorrow at 3 p. m.

Tardieu Holds Doors Open for French Union Cabinet

Difficult Task Faces Premier in Consolidating Divergent Political Groups—Effort Under Way to Win Support of Radicals

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Andre Tardieu, having accepted the invitation to form a government to succeed the Chautemps Cabinet, declares his object is to establish a broad coalition ministry based upon Republican groups in which there is room for all, and from which none is excluded. Experience has shown that the formation of a coalition government is not easy. M. Tardieu does not expect to complete his list of ministers before the end of this week. Those who considered he had a cabinet already in his pocket were mistaken.

It is evident that French participation in the London conference will be further delayed in spite of the growing conviction that absence from these important negotiations will injure French interests and prestige, and provide arguments for those who wish to blame France for the slight progress made in the conference.

"Come Here Too Often"

President Doumergue's determination to bring the ministerial crisis to a close as quickly as possible was apparent from the promptness with which he decided upon summoning M. Tardieu. His first official duty after the resignation of the Chautemps Government was to summon the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, both of whom remarked to journalists upon arriving at the Elysee Palace, "We come here too often."

M. Tardieu's refusal to accept the Premiership until it had been offered to Raymond Poincare won favor in many quarters. A large majority of the members of the present Chamber were elected as supporters of the Poincare policy in 1928 and he more than any other statesman might be expected to accomplish the difficult task of uniting divergent groups in a common policy.

The Radical Left group which was split into two almost equal sections in the vote which decided the fate of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Britain to Keep Ocean Telephony in Own Control

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The long-discussed question of the future of British overseas wireless telephony has been settled for the time being by the announcement made in the House of Commons Feb. 26 that the Government has decided to retain its service in the hands of the British Post Office operating through the transmitting stations at Rugby and Baldock.

These stations already run wireless telephony to the United States but the Government's decision involves rejection of the strongly supported claim made by opposition parties that this important service should be handled by the Imperial and International Communications, Limited, an independent concern set up as a semi-public corporation to work state and private wireless and telegraph services throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The arrangement by which this company was intrusted with the conduct of interimperial communications was put through when the Conservative Government was in power. It was strongly opposed by the Labor Party at the time as a departure from the Socialistic idea of direct state management for main public utilities. The non-Socialist parties on the other hand held its establishment of the utmost importance as calculated to keep the interempire communications questions out of politics.

Underpass Approved for Governor Square

Construction of an underpass at Governor Square has been agreed upon by all parties concerned, it is announced by George A. Gilman, ranking House member of the Subcommittee on Metropolitan Affairs, following a conference at the State House.

Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel of the city of Boston; Frederick E. Snow, member of the board of directors of the Boston Elevated Railroad, and H. W. Barnum, counsel of the Boston Elevated trustees, have been selected to draw up a bill to provide not only for the construction of the subway, but for a cement foundation to be laid on top to support pillars for a proposed overhead vehicle pass, which Mayor Curley says may be undertaken following the subway construction.

British Premier Expects to Reach Naval Treaty

LONDON (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, questioned on Feb. 27 in the House of Commons whether he expected to arrive at any international agreement for naval disarmament, replied emphatically, "Certainly."

Of Two New York Men on World Bank Board, One May Be Its First President

G. W. McGarrah and Leon Fraser Become Directors of Institution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

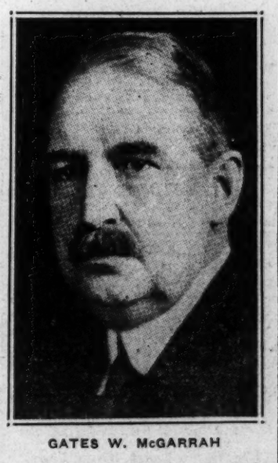
NEW YORK—Gates W. McGarrah, chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Leon Fraser, New York attorney, who was general counsel for the Dawes Commission, on Feb. 27, accepted positions as the American members of the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements established under the Young plan. They will leave New York for Europe on March 1 on the Aquitania of the Cunard Line, to participate in the preliminary work of establishing the bank.

The positions were offered to the two men by cable on Feb. 26 following a meeting in Rome of the governors of the Central Banks of England, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy and a representative of the Bank of Japan. It is the consensus in banking circles here that when the board of directors of the international bank assemble to select a president for the institution, Mr. McGarrah will be named.

Mr. McGarrah's career in banking began with the Goshen National Bank of Goshen, N. Y., in 1881. He was born in Monroe, N. Y., in 1863 and his first banking position in New York City was with the Produce Exchange National Bank in 1883. In 1887 he was made cashier of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank here and became president of that institution four years later. When the bank merged with the Mechanics National Bank he was named president of the merged banks.

Later he became president of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank and then chairman of the board of directors. When it was merged in 1926

May Head World Bank



GATES W. McGARRAH

with the Chase National Bank he became chairman of the executive committee of the Chase National.

Mr. McGarrah was appointed Federal Reserve Agent and chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on May 1, 1927, after having been named a class A director in 1923. In addition he was president of the New York Clearing House in 1918 and 1919, secretary in 1903 and 1904, on the loan committee during the panic of 1907 and chairman of the clearing house committee in 1917, 1922 and 1923. During the World War he was chairman of a stabilizing committee for New York, and was named in August, 1924, by the reparations committee as

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

JAPAN TAKES KEY POSITION AT PARLEY

Result of Japanese Vote Strengthens Position of Delegation

U. S. TO MEET THEM, IS THEIR ATTITUDE

Two Distinct Groups Said to Be Conferring on Naval Problems

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The five-power naval conference has suddenly sprung into greater activity than has been manifested at any time since the French delegation left London. But all the activity is behind the scenes.

Private conversations between the British and the Italians, the Americans and the Japanese, the Americans and the British held the center of the stage on Feb. 27, and the comings and goings of the delegates have roused new expectations in all observers.

The exact nature of the negotiations now progressing is still a matter of speculation, but the mere fact of the extensive discussions is in itself highly significant in the view of conference observers. The American delegation, it is authoritatively reported, is carefully studying Article 21 of the Washington treaty of 1922 with the possible intention of expanding it into some form of consultative pact.

It would be misleading to stretch this simple statement of its consideration into the suggestion that the clause will actually become a consultative treaty, but the present study is indicative of the line along which the American delegation is thinking.

Article 21 reads: "If during the term of the present treaty the requirements of the national security of any contracting power in respect to naval strength are in the opinion of that power materially affected by any force of circumstances, the contracting powers will at the request of such power meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement."

Differing Views on Article

In the view of some of the members of the American delegation this article already constitutes a consultative pact binding upon the signatories of the Washington treaty. Others interpret the article merely as providing for a possible conference, not in the event of a breach of the peace, but in case of the increased naval strength of any particular power, and hence not nearly so useful as the full-fledged implementation of the Briand-Kellogg pact. It may be, however, that Article 21 offers a bridge between the position of those who favor a full consultative arrangement and others, particularly in the United States, who oppose any addition to the obligations already binding upon the American Government.

Perhaps Article 21, in a revised form, could be interpreted by both parties, according to their wishes. It seems that the American delegation is now exploring the possibility of such a reinterpretation and revision. With the Japanese elections over, it is expected that the discussions between the United States and Japan should now proceed more rapidly toward a conclusion, although as yet little light is shed upon the exact nature of the compromise which must be developed.

The American delegates, it is true, reinterpreted their offer of 60 per cent tonnage to Japan, endeavoring to prove that it is really 62 per cent, but there is no evidence that this reinterpretation has done much to satisfy Japanese wishes.

Japan's Election Result

The strong vote of confidence given the present Japanese administration in the general election has consolidated the position of their delegates in London.

While their previous policy was approved, nevertheless they now have a freer hand to work out a compromise. It is expected that the Japanese will be more accommodating than ever because they are stronger at home and will not be forced to take up an intransigent position merely for domestic consumption. One delegate remarked that the success of the negotiations between England, the United States and Japan depends upon the courage of the Japanese delegation, implying that they must disregard the strong campaign for a bigger navy which has been successfully organized by the Japanese press. With a strong majority in the Japanese Parliament, it is expected that their delegates in London can now take more risks.

But the Japanese are determined that the American delegation must come half way and there is every indication, as there has been consistently in the last month, that an arrangement between the United States and Japan must be a genuine compromise in which both parties concede something from their maximum claims.

Sensational Development

The most sensational development in London during the last 24 hours was the publication in a widely circulated Conservative morning newspaper of a story that the hope of a five-power treaty was now definitely abandoned—although every spokesman has denied this story consistently for weeks.

Here once more there is truth behind the sensation which is not confined to one newspaper but has been published many times recently. The fact is that there are at London two sets of problems. One set concerns the United States, England and Japan. The other set concerns England, France and Italy. Both groups are like circles which link together, so that the eventual five-power treaty

must be a combination of two or three power arrangements or sets of negotiations.

This from now on in London there will probably be two three-power conferences going on. Both are connected definitely, and the understandings reached in each group will be communicated immediately to the other group. There is no suggestion of the groups contemplating the drafting of separate treaties. Everyone in responsibility expects confidently to draft one five-power treaty. But a three-power negotiation between England, the United States and Japan would be much easier to conclude than the other group.

Existence of Two Groups Known

If unhappily no arrangement between England, France and Italy can be negotiated, then in the last resort the conference might accept the other three-power understanding, but failing, France, Italy and England would be forced to accept a three-power treaty only with drastic reservations permitting it to build up its navy in the case of severe competition from another power.

This existence of two groups has been perceived by all clear-sighted observers throughout. The private conversations have proceeded on that basis. But nothing has or can be completed by either group without the full knowledge of the others. The natural existence of two groups has given rise once more to the tales of a three-power pact, which when put in that language produce unfortunate results.

The private discussions are continuing with the full knowledge of the French ambassador until the credited French delegation returns and then an important meeting of the heads of the delegations is expected.

The ladies of all delegations were received on the afternoon of Feb. 27 by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The King, it will be remembered, entertained men delegates at the opening conference and the Queen on her own responsibility desired to meet the ladies and show them Royal hospitality and to convey to them the sincerest wishes of the Royal family for the success of the conference.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Women Will Issue Dry Law Stickers

Stickers telling the benefits of prohibition and the failure of advocates of change to offer any constructive alternative, are to be sent out each month by a group of Massachusetts women, working against repeal of the State Enforcement Act.

The stickers are designed for use on letters, checks, and bills. The first, to be sent out for March, reads: "As soon as you begin tampering with the prohibition law, the saloon will come back." This statement was taken from an address by Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement.

Among the women active in the sticker campaign are Mrs. William H. Brown, chairman of the committee; Mrs. Langdon Frothingham, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks, secretary; Mrs. Julian Lowell Coolidge, Miss Mabel Lyman, Mrs. Charles I. Quirk, Mrs. F. B. Harrington, Mrs. Charles Slattery, Miss Lucy Lowell, Miss Frances C. Curtis, and Mrs. Harold Peabody.

INDEPENDENT STORES FORM BUYING CHAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The "Home Circle Stores," organized for the purpose of co-operative buying and advertising, has been formed by approximately 100 independent grocery and fruit merchants in Hartford, West Hartford, East Hartford, Elmwood and Wilson.

"Home Circle Stores," printed in a circle, is the trademark and will be displayed on all advertising and on the front of member stores. A board of directors will meet once a week to arrange purchasing and fix a grocery "special" for the following week. The entire membership is to meet once a month.

CHURCHMEN URGE ON U. S. NAVY REDUCTION

National Study Conference Hold That Paris Pact Outlawed War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Expressing the hope that the London naval conference would eventuate in a substantial reduction of naval armaments, the third National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace representative of some 40 communions and allied religious organizations on Feb. 25, instructed its chairman, the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, to request President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, "to press for a genuine naval reduction," urging "the greatest reduction possible in all categories, including the immediate reduction of battleships and an agreement for their eventual abolition."

The statement as adopted by these churchmen further affirmed "that the conference should be conducted on the basis that war has been renounced in the Pact of Paris," and that the United States "declares its willingness to confer with other powers when any international crisis threatens to disturb the peace."

"We affirm," the resolution continued, "that not only does the Pact of Paris morally commit us to such a step but that the present naval conference affords an extraordinary opportunity for taking it with the most beneficial results. We believe that such a step as this on the part of the United States is required as an essential condition for real naval reduction now, for further disarmament in the future and for the prevention of war."

A resolution, submitted by Joseph B. Matthews, was adopted urging modification of the laws pertaining to the naturalization of aliens so that those applicants who refused to bear arms in the furtherance of war might be granted a citizenship status.

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, Chicago, one of the prime movers in the outlawry of war movement that resulted in the negotiations of the Paris pact, stated that the time had come to quit talking about "conscientious objectors" and to emphasize the fact that the refusal of the individual to support war had now become consistent with the highest form of patriotism.

The conference also adopted a resolution urging the Senate to ratify the Pan-American arbitration treaty signed on Jan. 5, 1929, by 20 American states, including the United States.

Unanimous consent was given by the conference to a resolution urging the adherence of the United States to the World Court on the basis of the Root formula. The conference also urged that "the significance and advantages of ratification of the optional clause for obligatory jurisdiction be made an issue of serious study in preparation for an enlightened understanding of the question whenever it may come up for decision by the Government."

The policy of armed intervention by the United States on its sole initiative was strenuously attacked by the conference.

RADIO BOARD TO BE NAMED BY EDUCATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

in general and for their parents, but not true as regards respect for teachers and for the rules of the school."

On the other hand they say "high school students have much more ability in self-direction and self-control now than before 1917. They have more civic, social and more individual responsibility, have more initiative, show more good sportsmanship at games, conduct themselves better at social gatherings, are more interested in school, and are more loyal to their own school."

They state that there is about the same or a little less of all kinds of delinquency than before 1917. Drinking is less of a problem, in their opinion. Fewer pupils are using alcoholic drinks, there are fewer cases of drinking on school property and fewer cases of truancy. On the other hand, they believe there are more cases of stealing and cases of other kinds of delinquency serious enough to get into court.

Automobiles, movies, public dance halls and magazines are considered to cause more delinquency than does liquor, with broken homes, the sixth factor in the problem, being regarded as impossible of placing in its approximate relationship to the other five.

The educators are running a race with the census taker and in the six weeks before the census enumerator begins his rounds they are determined to reduce the number of illiterates in the nation.

Plans for getting ahead of the enumerator and for delaying his visit in certain sections were discussed at a meeting presided over by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, chairman of the national literacy crusade and chairman of the executive committee of President Hoover's advisory commission in literacy.

Mrs. Stewart said that in addition to the three-year grant just made by the Rosenwald fund to finance the crusade that more than $200,000 has been appropriated from the fund to aid the work in four southern states.

Two Honors Conferred

Miss Minnie J. Nielson of North Dakota, associate director of the crusade, reported that the work is going ahead enthusiastically in a number of states which she has visited during the last month.

Mrs. Stewart received the Ella Flagg Young medal for distinguished education service awarded by the National Council of Administrative Women in Education.

Another award was made to Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, who has attended the department meetings for many years and received in recognition an honorary life membership in the organization.

The department decided to continue its efforts to raise a million-dollar fund for educational research. $7309 now having been raised.

A plea for a more scientific approach to the field of education was made by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, United States Secretary of the Interior.

The newspaper as the book of the day's history and its importance as an agency for preparing youth for world citizenship was the subject of a speech by John H. Finley of the New York Times.

The home aids the school, said Mrs. Louis T. Devalliere of Trenton, N. J., vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Work of Boy Scouts

James E. West, chief executive, described the out-of-school program of the Boy Scouts as making the members of the organization better fitted for the purposes of education, and Walter A. Jessup of the University of Iowa reminded the audience of the school's debt to its friends.

A concert by the National High School Orchestra was the concluding event of the convention, presenting the group of 315 picked high school students from all over the country who have been drilled and conducted by Joseph E. Maddy of the University of Michigan, with Walter Damrosch as guest conductor, and who are preparing for a tour of Europe in 1932.

The only contest in the election was settled by the victory of Daniel S. Kealey of Hoboken, N. J., who won the office of second vice-president. Norman R. Crozier of Dallas, Tex., won the presidency without contest, and C. B. Glenn of Birmingham, Ala., was unopposed as member of the executive committee.

CHAMBERLAIN BARS SANCTIONS IN PEACE PACT

British Ex-Minister Sees 'Prevention, Not Punishment,' to Aid Peace

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British ex-Foreign Secretary, in a striking letter in The Times discussing the questions under consideration at Geneva, declares that "prevention, not punishment," is the true line of advance toward world peace. The League of Nations, he says, should "work in the spirit of the missionary, rather than of the hangman."

Sir Austen agrees with the arguments recently put forward by Philip Kerr, the secretary of the Rhodes Trust, against including in the Covenant of the League amendments which would impose upon the members of that body a general obligation to apply sanctions in the case of any breach of the Kellogg pact. He continues: "The Peace Pact in its present form is of American birth. Both the late and the present administrations have made it clear that they place their faith in its high moral obligations and that the United States desires no sanctions and will accept no obligation to apply them. They may be right or wrong—that is not now the question; but it is surely undesirable that sanctions should be imported into the pact by the alteration of the Covenant, of which the authors of the pact are not signatories, and that by this oblique method there should be created two classes of pact signatories—those who are bound to apply sanctions and those who are not."

Sir Austen Chamberlain also says: "The more the League concentrates on the application of sanctions after war has broken out the weaker it will be. The more it concentrates on the prevention of war the greater the success it is likely to obtain."

Boston Seeks 1932 Rotary Convention

Steps to bring the 1932 international Rotarian convention to Boston were proposed last night at a banquet at which representatives from the six New England states celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Rotary.

Donald A. Adams of New Haven, past international president, spoke of the forthcoming conventions. The 1930 meeting is to be held in Chicago. That for 1931 will be in Vienna. Mr. Adams spoke with praise of the splendid headway Rotary is making in Austria and throughout Germany. Viennese leaders, he added, are making preparations to receive over 4000 Rotarians from the United States and Canada in 1931.

If the 1932 convention is secured for Boston it would bring 25,000 Rotarians from all parts of North America, he said.

Charles C. Dacey, president of the Boston Rotary, welcomed the 700 representatives from the four New England districts who attended last night's celebration. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Raymond J. Knoeppel, past president of the Rotary Club of New York.

FRENCH PREMIER THROWS CABINET DOOR WIDE OPEN

(Continued from Page 1)

the Chautemps Government has declared it will support only a coalition government. The group led by Franklin Bouillon has made a similar declaration as have other smaller Center groups.

Center Groups Decisive

Since with these Center groups lies the decisive vote in the Chamber, where neither Right nor Left can claim a lasting majority, M. Tardieu must consider their opinion. He desires to persuade the Radicals to take a share in a coalition government, but they are still smarting under the defeat of their leader, M. Chautemps.

Hope is expressed that when a few more hours have elapsed since their defeat in the Chamber the Radicals will be willing to listen to M. Tardieu's overtures. The first reply returned by the Radical Party to his invitation was an unqualified refusal, but the moderate section within the party gives evidence of willingness to vote for M. Tardieu even if the party does not participate in the Ministry. The principal reason why M. Tardieu cannot immediately name his Cabinet is he wishes to give time for the Radicals to reconsider their position.

As to the composition of the new Cabinet, only one fact appears certain—that Aristide Briand will continue as Foreign Minister.

BOWDOIN PROFESSOR INVITED TO ROLLINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Prof. Wilfrid H. Crook of Bowdoin has received an invitation from President Hamilton Holt, to become professor of sociology at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. He is seriously considering accepting the position.

Prof. Crook has been assistant professor of economics and sociology at Bowdoin since 1923. A native of England, educated at Lincoln and Manchester Colleges, Oxford, Professor Crook came to America on the Hibbert Scholarship to study at the Harvard graduate school. He holds his Ph.D. in economics from Harvard and has just completed a five-year research into general strikes, including those in Winnipeg and Seattle in 1919, and the great strike in Britain in 1926.

HAITIANS OPPOSE PLAN FOR CHANGED COUNCIL

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (By U. P.)—A group of political opponents of President Borno announced Feb. 25 that they were cabling to President Hoover a protest against alleged plans of Borno to reorganize the council to insure the election of his own candidate as President.

The oppositionists are fearful that President Borno intends to resign and call an immediate election. Such action, the opposition leaders declare, would not be in accordance with the desires of President Hoover. An open statement to all Haitian people was published, advising them to prevent any such action on the part of President Borno.

WILKINS SAILS FOR HOME

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, aviator and explorer, started homeward Feb. 26 by steamer. He sold to the Argentine Government his planes, the San Francisco and the Los Angeles, the latter being the machine in which he and Carl Ben Eielson made their famous flight from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitzbergen without stop. Sir Hubert had both machines with him on his recent explorations in the antarctic.

Goodspeed Closes Commons Shop; Queue Is Formed for Free Books

Bibliophiles Gather as Landmark of Old Boston Closes Its Career—Modern Stores to Supplant Quaint 'Half Basement' on Park Street

Boston was abuzz betimes as book-lovers gathered in response to the word that Charles E. Goodspeed, dealer in rare books for over 30 years, was to open his Park Street store at 8:30 o'clock this morning and say, "Come and get them."

Such an invitation can no more be ignored by the Boston of 1930 than it could by the book-loving town in which Emerson, Whittier, Hawthorne and a host of other writers foregathered of Saturday nights in just such shops as this one on Park Street. Hundreds of people from all walks of life eagerly awaited the opening of the door, and streamed in and out until there were no more books to be had.

By 10:45 a. m. every one of the 3000 to 4000 books had been tucked under the arm of some college professor, business man, co-ed, or just plain book-lover. The line outside became so long that it was necessary to admit only five at a time. Once inside, the eager crowd pressed along the shelves, quickly scanning title pages and tucking interesting books into a side pocket or adding them to already large armfuls. The limit for each person was 10 books.

"Assyrian and Babylonian Contracts," "How to Play Ping Pong," "A Few Charades," "The English Poets," and Gladstone's "State and Church" were among the titles to be seen on top of piles of books being engineered through the crowd to the narrow door, which is the only entrance to the low-ceilinged, half-basement in which Mr. Goodspeed first joined the long line of Boston book dealers in 1898.

Facing the Common, the small windows of Goodspeed's Park Street shop afforded a glimpse of an interior that no book-lover could pass by. Browsing was easy there. Mr. Pickwick, Parson Adams, or any other literary friend, was apt to stroll in any time. Taxis rushed up Beacon Hil and great tri-motored planes roared overhead on their way to New York, yet in the deep recesses of Goodspeed's these and other noises faded into a distant hum. But like the original Old Corner Bookstore, it became inadequate for modern needs.

With the removal of headquarters to the new stores opened by Mr. Goodspeed, the original shop has become a duplication—and when the last book was taken today, this quaint landmark became a memory. The Ashburton Place store, opened about four years ago, and the more recent one in the basement of Old South Meeting House, are to carry on the Goodspeed tradition.

DR. SCHURMAN TO SPEAK

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman will speak at the University Club on "Some Problems of Present-Day Germany," at a luncheon meeting on March 1, at 1 p. m. This meeting is open to members and their guests. Dr. Schurman has just returned to this country from Germany, where he served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary since June, 1925.

As the Day Ends

Friends gather in the terrace after their activities on the courts, the links, and the trails, to watch the twilight transform the mountains into a changing world of color.

What a beautiful world it is—so different from the noisy cities that lie far away behind the mountains. Here in this secluded mountain valley The Homestead provides you with all the comfort and luxury of one of the world's finest hotels.

It invites your presence not because the renowned Hot Springs are here but because it offers you a unique opportunity to retreat from your city activities. Descriptive booklet on request. Kindly write to Christian S. Andersen, Resident Manager.

Reservations and transportation from New York may be secured from the Virginia Hot Springs office in the Ritz-Carlton.

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Summer Temperature Averages 66°
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EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of first Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Talk by W. Lloyd Warner, instructor in anthropology, Harvard University, on "Experiences Among the Black Aborigines in Australia," University Club, 7:45.

Harvard University; concert by Harvard University Orchestra, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:30.

Dinner and joint meeting, Boston, Malden, Cambridge and Springfield Zonta Clubs, speaking and musical entertainment, University Club, 6.

Dinner, Quota Club of Boston, Engineers Club, 6:30.

Boston City Club; address by Louis K. Anspacher, on "The Mob and the Movies," organ concert by Earl Weidner, 7:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A. meeting, Dormitory Stamp Club, Room X, 6; motion pictures, Vialle Room, 7:30; meeting, Young Citizenship Forum, Vialle Room, 8.

Final lecture in series by J. Stanley Gardiner, M. A., F. R. S., on "Coral Reefs and Islands," Lowell Institute, 8.

Meeting, Boston Teachers' Club, talk by Mrs. Livingstone Stebbins on "The Utopia of the Hammer and the Sickle," Twentieth Century Club, 6:30.

Boston Public Library; talk on "Mont Blanc," by Bradford Washburn, Lecture Hall, 8.

Women's Republican Club of Malden; talk by Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on "Legislative Procedure and Legislation," Malden Electric Company Hall, 7:45.

Dinner in interest of the industrial, commercial and publicity development of the City of Boston; Mayor Curley and other city officials, speakers, Main Dining Room, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 7:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, Rachel Morton, soprano, 8:15.

Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley—Concert, Richard Crooks, tenor, 8:00.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"Robin Hood."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Windmill Land," by Miss Folant, Lecture Hall, 10; talk on "The Grandeur That Was Rome," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 12:15; lecture on "North Africa," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 2:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; guidance course, Boys' Division Leaders, talk on "Skills in Citizenship," by Henry Parkman Jr., Boys' Division, 4.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Spanish Art" by Mrs. Sayward, 11; lecture on "Greek Art," by Mrs. Sydney Fairbanks, 2.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings. Copies of Egyptian wall paintings, lent by the Metropolitan Museum. Early woodcuts and metal-cuts, privately lent by James C. McGuire of New York.

Museum School of Fine Arts, Fenway Drive—Exhibition of Alumni of School. Through March 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sundays; holidays all day. Admission free.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris. Through March 8.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—41st annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 1.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fronkes, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hiraga, Quincy and Crocker. Through March 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in color.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through February.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square, Administration—Exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil drawings and water colors by Charles Curtis Allen. Through March 8.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns." Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others.

Doll and Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Also paintings of flowers by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through March 4.

20th Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Elisa Sullo. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Natural history and ethnological exhibits from world-wide sources.

WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with temperatures mostly below freezing tonight and Friday and lowest tonight about 22; moderate winds mostly northwest.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy, continued cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy; continued cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	20	Memphis	48
Atlantic City	34	Montreal	16
Boston	28	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	20	New Orleans	56
Calgary	14	New York	26
Charleston	52	Philadelphia	34
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	36
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	22
Des Moines	24	Portland, Ore.	34
Eastport	18	San Francisco	44
Galveston	62	St. Louis	36
Hatteras	52	St. Paul	16
Helena	18	Seattle	36
Jacksonville	60	Tampa	66
Kansas City	30	Washington	42
Los Angeles	48		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:05 p. m.; Friday, 11:16 a. m. Height of tides, 8.3 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

EVELYN LAYE
in Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn presentation
SHUBERT THEATRE
W. 44th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.

Broken Dishes
4th HILARIOUS MONTH
MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy
with DONALD MEEK
THEATRE MASQUE W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

WALTER HAMPDEN
in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 63d St. & B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

MEI LAN-FANG
CHINA'S GREATEST ACTOR
SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN COMPANY OF ACTORS, DANCERS & MUSICIANS DIRECT from PEKIN for a LIMITED ENGAGEMENT.
49TH STREET THEATRE, West of B'way. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:2

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs: 8:50. Mats. Thur. and Sat.

New Amsterdam
Fred & Dorothy STONE
THEA., W. 42nd St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. in the musical extravaganza "Ripples"
When Fred Stone . . . tumbles . . . into the New Amsterdam the show will stop and stay stopped for some time."—*B. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.*

It Never Rains
A New Comedy with CARL JULIUS
200 LOGE SEATS $1.00
NOW AT BAYES THEATRE
WEST 44TH STREET
Evgs. 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD
and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs and Sat. Evgs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Sat. Aft., March 1, at 3
NIKOLAI ORLOFF
PIANIST (Mason & Hamlin)

COPLEY Evgs. 8:30 Tues., Thur. & Sat. 2:30
LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!
The GHOST TRAIN
NOTE: After Each Performance This Week the Train Effect Will Be Shown on the Stage in Full View of the Audience.

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In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
175 West 4th St.
NEW YORK CITY
Luncheon 12 to 2 ..... 60c
Dinner 5:30 to 8 ..... 85c
Closed on Sundays

The ASCOT
40 West 56th Street
Club Luncheon 75c
Table d'Hôte Dinner $1.25
Arrangements may be made for luncheon and dinner parties.
Tel. Circle 4075

Bathaway TEA ROOM
26 East 58th Street
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
11:30 to 3
AFTERNOON TEA
3 to 5
DINNER with Waffles—$1 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS

University Restaurant
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:30 P. M., 85c and $1.00
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12 to 8:30 P. M., 85c, $1.00 and $1.25
1947 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
At Burnside Avenue Tel. ADIR. 3578

JANE DAVIES RESTAURANT
Luncheon 75c 11:30 to 2:00
Dinner $1.25 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
145 West 55th Street, Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815.

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Dinner 5:30 to 8:30
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
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Grand Central Terminal
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A Real Good Place to Lunch or Dine
Quality Food, Unusual, Prompt, Equal to Hotel Service
HOME MADE ICE CREAM
FANCY DESSERTS
FRESH ROLLS
baked in our new modern electric oven.

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The REFECTORY
Incorporated
LUNCHEON 11.30 to 2.30
DINNER 5 to 7.30
CALVERT BLDG 101 E. Fayette St Baltimore
CLOSED SUNDAY

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"As You Like It"
Food for the particular appetite
106 Fifth St. at Washington

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

V&V Cafeteria
CARLTON HOTEL BUILDING
14TH AND WASHINGTON

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 1 to 7:30
ALDERWAY BLDG
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Telephone Beacon 7914

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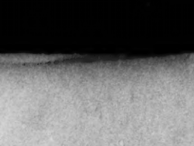
Ask for Catalogue *Visit Nursery*



ROSES, Spring Planting
Several hundred thousand, two-year-old, low-budded, field-grown plants, in several hundred varieties, are ready for shipment at the proper season. Many are new and rare; in the Hybrid Tea group are President Herbert Hoover, Lady Margaret Stewart, Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem, the favorite Etoile de Hollande, and Everest, the largest white rose. Among others are Thelma, a new and dainty pink climber, and Arrillaga, a wonderful Hybrid Perpetual.

ROSES
By BOBBINK & ATKINS
is a reference and guide for American Rose amateurs and growers. It presents late introductions and includes favorites of olden days. Many are illustrated in color; correct descriptions are given; cultivation instructions are simplified; sketches show planting steps and how to secure the most perfect flowers; varieties are classified and arranged to make ordering easy. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.

In your request for catalogue it will help us if you state definitely what you intend to plant. We issue several catalogues.

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Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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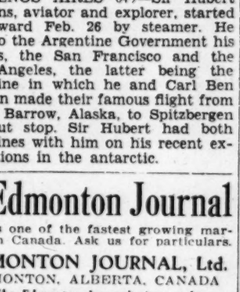
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in recent years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

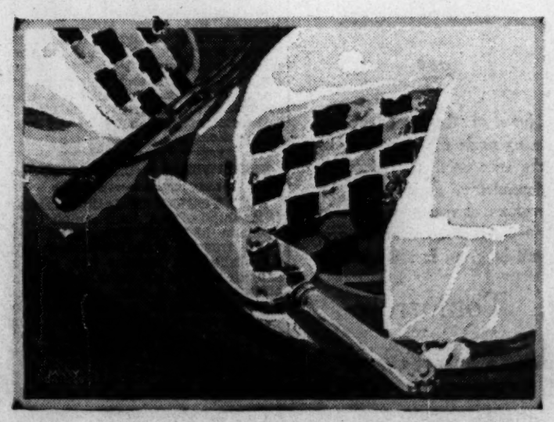
Pediforme Shoes
MAKE "GLAD" FEET

A real comfort shoe that carries weight on outside of foot, yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and find a style for all uses.
Write for new Style Book G
PEDIFORME SHOE CO.
36 West 36th Street, New York
322 Livingston Street, Brooklyn
29 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.

BURNETT'S VANILLA ALMOND and MINT Extracts



Add flavor and bake . . .
says the oldtime cookbook
leaving you quite in the dark as to exactly how much flavor to add for best results. So you could never be sure whether it would turn out a triumph or just a prosaic cake . . . never, that is, until the born cook worked it out for you in this invaluable book. Of course you are using the best pure natural flavor—Burnett's for the discriminating since 1847. Joseph Burnett Co., 437 D Street, Boston, Mass.
Send 10¢ for this book—tells exact tested amount of flavor to use in every recipe. Including this delicious CHECKBOARD cake.



French Line
(Compagnie Générale Transatlantique)
Announces
the
appointment of
H. Ainsley Highman
as
General Passenger Agent
for the
New England States
with Offices
at
421 Boylston Street
Boston

REBUFFS GIVEN BRITISH EMPIRE PROTECTIONISTS

Supporters of Free Trade Among Units Oppose Separate Party

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The new protectionist party, started by the press magnates, Lord Beaverbrook and Viscount Rothermere, to further free trade within the units of the British Commonwealth of Nations, with a tariff wall outside, which now threatens to split Conservative ranks, has received rebuff in two highly influential quarters.

Lord Melchett, commercial magnate and former Liberal, who was among Lord Beaverbrook's earliest and most important supporters before the movement developed into opposition to Stanley Baldwin, is understood to have cabled from South Africa indicating he may have to part company with his former associates.

While he agrees with the "Empire free trade crusade," which was what Lord Beaverbrook began with, he does not countenance the scheme which has since developed of a new party to put up candidates in opposition to Mr. Baldwin's supporters.

The second rebuff is from Sir Robert Horne, influential Conservative, Member of Parliament, who at one time was Chancellor of the Exchequer, although he has now largely deserted politics for commerce. Sir Robert in an address to the Conservative Constitutional Club, while declaring enthusiastically but vaguely, "We shall wish to help in establishing the Empire as an economic unit and the sooner the better," went on to say, "I don't see why Unionists (Conservatives), should be divided and herded off into separate pens." Sir Robert would thus keep a foot in Mr. Baldwin's camp as well as in that of Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere.

The Daily News, Liberal, somewhat cynically suggests Sir Robert as the "dark horse of the tariff stables" and that in the confusion of tariff dissensions among the Conservatives he may find the ladder to party leadership himself.

The immediate effect of his speech, however, is to emphasize the difficulties which even whole-hearted British protectionists find in the Beaverbrook-Rothermere proposals. The new party, however, was able on Feb. 27 to announce the fact that all but £10,000 of the £100,000 political fund it is raising had been subscribed.

George H. Putnam Has Passed On

NEW YORK (AP)—George Haven Putnam, president of G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, who passed on Feb. 27, was a Civil War veteran, having risen from the rank of private to that of major in the 176th New York Volunteers. He also was founder of the English-Speaking Union in the United States.

Fighting the "pirates" of literature was Mr. Putnam's great work. Battling, sometimes single handed, against selfish interests of publishers, he gave the United States its international copyright system.

Taught by his father the evils of the parasitical practices which ignored royalty rights of literary men outside their own countries, Mr. Putnam in 1886 revived the American Publishers' Copyright League. As its secretary, he propagandized for an international copyright law, wrestled with Congress to put over legislation, and, when a law was enacted in 1891, was rewarded by France with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The father, George Palmer Putnam, had been instrumental in acquainting England and the Continent with the little known literature of the then young United States, a work carried on by his son.

Mr. Putnam was born in London, April 2, 1844, during his family's residence there, the father looking after interests of his firm. While abroad later the son attended the Sorbonne, Paris, and the University of Berlin, and enrolled later at Gottingen University, Prussia, to study forestry. The war interrupted his schooling, and he returned to America to join the Union forces.

His work as a publicist was recognized later in his career. Bowdoin College made him an honorary Master of Arts in 1894 and degrees of honorary Doctor of Letters were bestowed on him by the University of Pittsburgh, 1899, and Columbia University, 1912.

He wrote several books on history and autobiographical works and was a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

BASE FOR SEAPLANES PLANNED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Providing a long-sought air station near the financial district here, the War Department has agreed to grant a lease to a seaplane landing base northeast of the Statue of Liberty in the upper bay, according to an announcement from Col. Alexander E. Williams of the Brooklyn Army Base. Bids for the leasing of the base by commercial interests will be received by the War Department until March 10, he said.

The base is not considered large enough, under the specifications announced, to be used for storing or fueling airplanes, but will have to be utilized as a temporary landing point for planes with their home base elsewhere. Free use of the new base is to be allowed army planes at all times and the usual restrictions regarding erection of structures on navigable waters will hold.

F. P. Gaines to Head Washington and Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Va.—Dr. Francis Pendleton Gaines of Wake Forest, N. C., has been elected president of Washington and Lee University at a meeting of the trustees on Feb. 21 to succeed Dr. Henry Louis Smith, who retired on Dec. 21. Dr. Robert H. Tucker, head of the economics department of the university, has been acting president since Jan. 20.

The new president of Washington and Lee comes from Wake Forest College, to which he was elected president in 1927. He was educated in Virginia, graduating from Richmond College in 1912. He received his Master's degree from the University of Chicago in 1914 and his Doctor's degree from Columbia University in 1924. In the interim he was professor of English in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1923 he took the same chair for three years at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., teaching in the summers at the University of Virginia.

The year prior to his election to the presidency of Wake Forest College, Dr. Gaines was literary editor of the Greenville Piedmont. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and the author of several studies of the South.

Banks Thought Soon to Back Arbitration

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The time is not far off when banks will require their clients to subscribe to arbitration before granting them loans, was the opinion expressed by Lucius R. Eastman, president of the American Arbitration Association, at a luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel on Feb. 25 to the president and directors of the Wool Institute, which recently adopted arbitration.

The adoption of the rules of the association by the Wool Institute, Mr. Eastman said, was an important milestone in the progress of arbitration.

A. D. Whiteside, president of the Wool Institute, who was the principal guest, said that arbitration would be a means of emancipating business from many external influences which have retarded its development, and particularly from the need of resorting to old-fashioned laws which have not been modified to meet the needs of a new economic era.

Chain Store Prices Are to Be Analyzed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A comparative study of chain and independent store prices to be made in the near future by the Federal Trade Commission was announced Feb. 26 by the commission in its monthly report.

The city in which the study will be made has not yet been selected, but it will be larger than either Washington or Cincinnati, in which similar investigations were made pursuing the commission's survey of chain stores under direction of a Senate resolution.

The inquiry calls for a comprehensive report on whether consolidations of stores have been effected in violation of the anti-trust laws and directs the commission to suggest what legislation, if any, should be enacted to regulate chain-store distribution.

HOUSES WILL DISPLACE STEEL CITY TENEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Blocks of brick tenements in Lackawanna City, built by the Lackawanna Steel Company adjacent to Buffalo, soon are to be razed and attractive homes on single lots substituted by the Bethlehem Steel Company, which owns the Lackawanna concern.

The old tenements, joined in long lines, have been an unattractive sight clinging in the memory of many tourists passing in or out of Buffalo on the Lake Erie shore road. The structures were condemned by Charles M. Schwab when the Bethlehem company took over the Lackawanna company, but their destruction was deferred because of expenditures for plant expansions. The steel company is making plans to sell single lots and build new homes according to designs which the purchasers, who will be employees of the company, may select.

Gliding Has Its Superships

Reproduced by Permission of Robert Kronfeld, Austria

Craft With Unusually Long Wings Adds Bit of Color to Austrian Fields.

Gliding Winning Favor in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Gliding, or flying in motorless airplanes has made great progress in Austria during the last year, mainly through the enterprise and achievements of the young Austrian glider, Robert Kronfeld.

Kronfeld took up gliding a few years ago, and very early set up a record by rising to a height of 1500 meters and flying for eight hours over the sea.

He holds five records in gliding, and has received from the German Government honors for flying held only by such famous names as Eckener, Koehl and Huenefeld. In 1929, Kronfeld attained a height of 3500 meters and made a flight of 150 kilometers in his motorless machine.

His flights in Austria, from the Rax Mountain and the Kahlenberg, near Vienna, have both been filmed, and shown as propaganda for this new sport. Kronfeld himself refuses to look upon gliding merely as a sport, and is confident that it can be adapted to practical ends in the not far-distant future.

HOME OF BYRON SOLD; TO BE GIFT TO NATION

LONDON (AP)—Historic old Newstead Abbey, famous as the ancestral home of Lord Byron, has been purchased by Sir Julien Cahn for presentation to the Nation unconditionally.

Newstead is older even than the Byron family. The abbey, which will be secured for the English people for all time by Sir Julien's benefaction, was a priory when the founder of the line, Sir John Byron, entered into possession in 1540.

The poet was not born there, but was taken to Newstead by his mother at the age of 10 years. "It was a change from a shabby Scotch flat to a palace," Lord Byron wrote.

OHIO CITIES AIR-MARKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O.—Within a few weeks 476 Ohio cities, towns and villages will be air-marked, John M. Vorys, chief of the State Bureau of Aeronautics, has announced. Already 398 towns are marked with 547 markers and 78 additional towns are rushing the work to completion, his report says.

BRITAIN REPORTS BETTER OUTLOOK ON EMPLOYMENT

Lord Privy Seal Declares Pessimism an Obstacle to Solving Problem

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The bottom of the unemployment problem in Britain has been reached, said James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, at the second session of the three-day conference on world aspects of unemployment. This conference has been going on here under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, members of the International Labor Office at Geneva being among those represented.

There were many factors which justified this statement, Mr. Thomas continued, but pessimists were the chief stumbling block in efforts to solve the problem. He emphasized the untoward effects of weekly unemployment statistics. "How many people in this audience," he asked, "realize that 750,000 out of last week's figures of about 1,500,000 were working less than a month ago and will be working within the next month?

Folks generally picture an army of 1,500,000 continuously out of work and always struggling for jobs. I'm the last to say anything that would convey the impression I am not fully alive to the seriousness of the problem but I refuse to measure the problem purely from the standpoint of the financial balance sheet. I want to see the unemployment problem placed in its true relationship to the economic position."

There was no country in the world whose standard of social service and regard for human standards was equal to Britain's, said Mr. Thomas, and he declared it was necessary to keep this in mind because there was a tendency to magnify and exaggerate difficulties which while understood in Britain were often misunderstood and misrepresented by other nations. "We are not unmindful of our national interests. But I ask you to drop this pessimism and I'm perfectly sure we will triumph in the future."

GREEN URGES UNIONS FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, here to fill a speaking engagement, asserted Feb. 25 that the textile industry has been made "cheap and they want to keep it cheap.

"The solution is simple," he said, "the workers must organize." The labor chief admitted that "the economic conditions might not be favorable to a wage rise in all instances at this time," but said that night work could be abolished, hours reduced and "especially the conditions that affect women and children could be improved."

NIGHT SESSIONS TO AID DISPOSAL OF TARIFF BILL

Opposing Senate Factions Agree to Move—Expect End in Fortnight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The final stage in the protracted issue in the Senate over the tariff, was set Feb. 27, in an understanding reached by opposing groups to hold night sessions on the legislation until it has been disposed of. Floor leaders estimated that this would bring the debate to an end within a fortnight.

This night-session arrangement followed an unsuccessful effort by both coalition and Republican leaders to limit debate on certain phases of the bill. When an objection by Dr. Royal S. Copeland (R.), Senator from New York, prevented such an agreement, the suggestion of night sessions was promptly offered and accepted. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, immediately gave notice that thereafter he would call for night work until the bill had been disposed of.

With the end thus in sight the contest over the major rates was intensified. Regular Republicans intimated that they had assurances from President Hoover that he will not interfere in the rate-making contest and that whatever rates are agreed upon will be acceptable to him.

Coalition spokesmen expressed the opinion the President would sign any tariff measure that did not contain the debenture provision. They said their intention of resisting attempts to eliminate this section and the flexible tariff revision they have written into the bill, but made no secret of the fact that they expected to trade the former for the latter.

In such an event they expressed full confidence that the President would recede in his opposition to the flexible tariff section and accept the bill.

Regular Republicans, it is now known, have for some weeks been at work effecting "trades" with certain western and southern Senators to overturn on the final votes the coalition's rebuffs on such major rate issues as sugar, manganese, lumber and shingles, boots, hides and oil.

Coalition leaders are expressing concern over the effects of this quiet "log-rolling," several going so far as to prognosticate that the Senate would reverse itself on most of these rates on compromise proposals, that the Republicans are known to contemplate offering.

Leaders of both sides are confident that a tariff bill will be passed by the Senate, but there are both Republicans and Democrats who are privately asserting that they will vote against the measure; the former because its rates are too low, and the latter because of what they declare are extortionate duties on such items as wool and rayon.

The final outcome of the bill in the Senate depends to a large extent on what eventuates in the final contests over the major rate issues, sugar, lumber, leather and the others. If the Republicans succeed in reversing the coalition's victories on these items it is possible that many of that group may vote against the bill on the final count, preferring the existing tariff act to one that raised duties.

QUINCY PLANS GIFT TO DE MOLAY'S FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Already favorably voted upon by committees and chapter advisers, with only the vote of the chapter body next Wednesday to confirm the donation, Old Colony Chapter, Order of De Molay, located here, has pledged $1000 to the Endowment Fund. The gift was announced through Chester I. Campbell, chapter adviser. The donation, if passed, will constitute one of the first gifts from the East.

DE MOLAY ASKS FUND TO BUILD GOOD CITIZENS

$10,000,000 Endowment Sought for International Activities Among Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A $10,000,000 endowment fund for promotion of character building and good citizenship among young men is to be sought by the Order of De Molay.

Announcement of a 10-year international campaign for the fund was made here Feb. 27 by Frank S. Land, founder and directing head of the organization. An international committee of more than 1000 men identified with the De Molay movement has been named and is ready to function, he said.

De Molay is a nonsectrian order, sponsored by Masonic bodies, but not financially aided by Masonry. Its membership is confined to young men 16 to 21 years old. Records at the headquarters offices here show that in the 11 years of its existence nearly 500,000 young men have knelt at altars in the various chapter rooms and pledged themselves to clean living. There are chapters in more than 1300 cities and the membership is approximately 200,000. As a De Molay leaves the order when he becomes 21 years of age, there is a big turnover in the rosters of chapters. The first chapter was started here March 24, 1919, with a group of nine boys.

"This is the first time De Molay has asked the public for financial aid in carrying on its work," Mr. Land said. "If we are to meet the increasing demands and expansion of the order, financial assistance is necessary.

"We have the third largest organization in the world, dealing with young men."

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The Sanatorium provides a restful, harmonious atmosphere and proper care for those who are seeking healing through Christian Science. It welcomes not only members of The Mother Church and its branches but non-members who desire Christian Science treatment. Opportunity is also afforded to guests for quiet study and spiritual refreshment. Nursing care is available.

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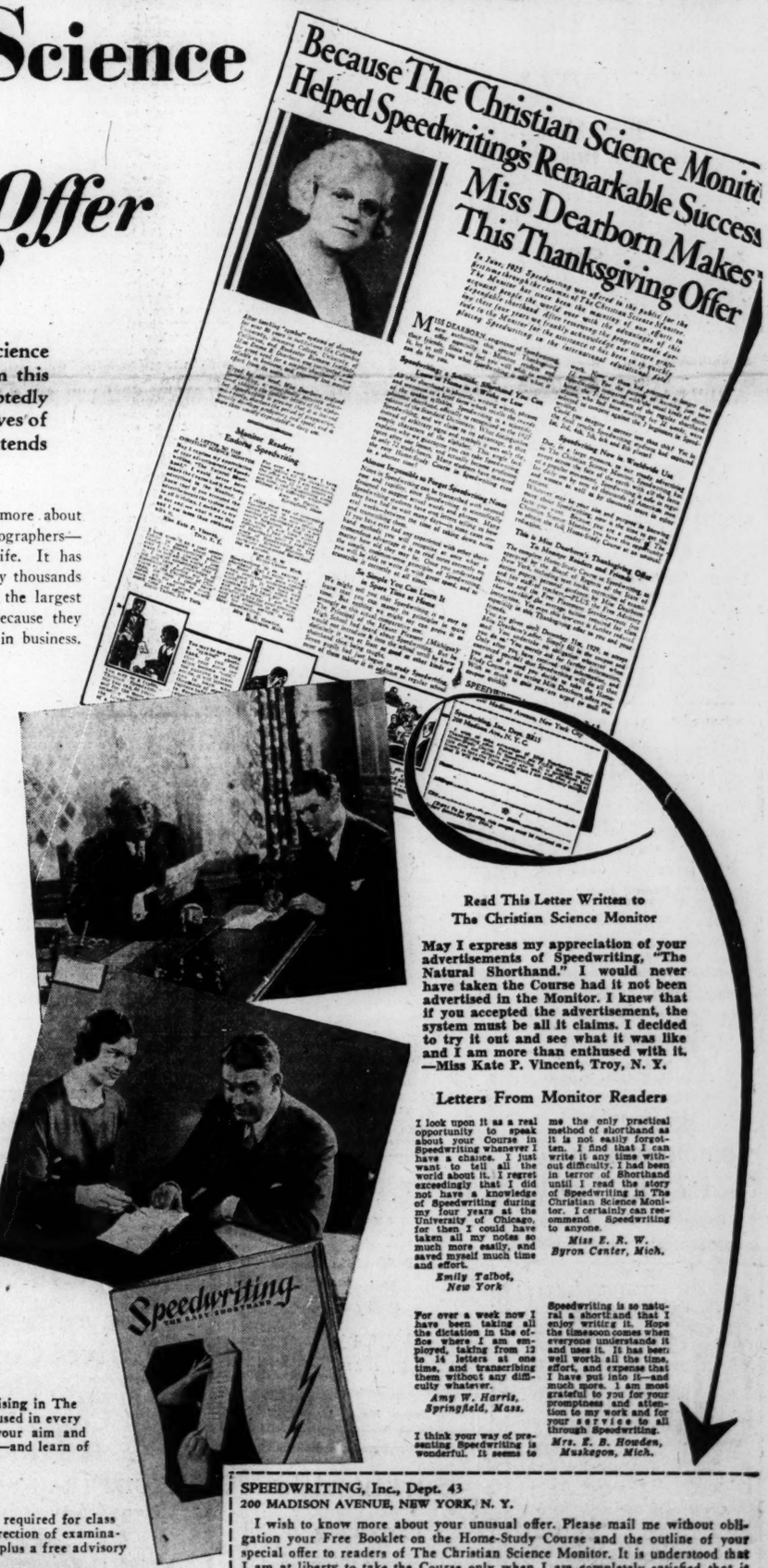
Nearly 800 Readers of The Christian Science Monitor mailed the coupon that brought them this unusual Thanksgiving Offer. There are undoubtedly hundreds more who would like to avail themselves of the NEW Special Privilege Miss Dearborn extends to you and your friends NOW.



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You Can Learn It At Home in 6 Weeks

All good shorthand systems are phonetic—the words, phrases and sentences are written in brief form according to the *sound* of the spoken words. The advantages of Speedwriting are quickly apparent to you because you use only simple characters of the alphabet instead of difficult arbitrary signs and symbols. Therefore you know half of Speedwriting before you start. That is why we guarantee you can learn it in 6 weeks. Hundreds have learned it in less time.

We have had some people tell us they mastered Speedwriting in 25 study hours, others in 50 hours. You learn a large part of the words most often used in writing and speaking, in the first three lessons of Speedwriting. Because of this fact you put Speedwriting into use almost at once. Hundreds actually use Speedwriting before completing their study.

A Test That Will Astonish You

Nothing we can say proves the simplicity of Speedwriting so well as a letter from a Principal of the Mount Pleasant High School in Michigan. He would not introduce it into the school until he knew definitely that Speedwriting was at least as good as the other kinds of Shorthand taught there.

Seven pupils had just begun to study Speedwriting in addition to their regular school work. None had studied it more than 12 weeks. For the purpose of this test 7 of the best students in the Regular Symbol Shorthand (who had studied 32 weeks) competed against 7 beginners in Speedwriting who had studied 12 weeks or less. You could not imagine a sterner test. Yet Speedwriters captured 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th places.

When children prove that they can learn Speedwriting so easily in just a few weeks, it must be far easier for adults to learn this easy, natural shorthand in a few hours of spare time.

Some Advantages of Speedwriting

Speedwriting notes never get cold because the notes written in ABC's suggest the actual words and phrases. Many Speedwriters have sent us letters in which they tell how they had to wait days and sometimes weeks before transcribing their notes.

If you have had experience with other systems, you will at once appreciate the tremendous advantage of being able to transcribe your notes perfectly, long after they are written. Once you understand the simple, common-sense principles of Speedwriting, as evolved by Miss Dearborn, you can Speedwrite without effort and with great speed.

World-Wide Use

Because Speedwriting is such a common-sense system, and because of our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, Speedwriting has swept around the world. It is being used in every civilized nation, and by men and women in every profession. Whatever may be your aim and purpose in knowing more about Speedwriting—now is the time to get all the facts—and learn of this special offer that is most unusual.

Our Special Offer

The complete approved Home-Study Course costs less than ⅓ the average tuition required for class instruction in symbol shorthand. The Speedwriting Course includes text books, correction of examination papers, the personal guidance of Miss Dearborn and her able staff of teachers, plus a free advisory and placement service.

Miss Dearborn, because of her gratitude to The Christian Science Monitor, in addition to the regular Course is giving you something you will not wish to miss. It's truly a most unusual offer. But it expires March 31st. Simply fill in the coupon. You obligate yourself in no way. You merely ask for further information. Only after you receive this offer, and the beautiful new free booklet telling about Speedwriting, need you decide to avail yourself of this most unusual opportunity. With so much to gain, we urge you to mail the coupon quickly.

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Read This Letter Written to The Christian Science Monitor

May I express my appreciation of your advertisements of Speedwriting, "The Natural Shorthand." I would never have taken the Course had it not been advertised in the Monitor. I knew that if you accepted the advertisement, the system must be all it claims. I decided to try it out and see what it was like and I am more than enthused with it. —Miss Kate P. Vincent, Troy, N. Y.

Letters From Monitor Readers

I look upon it as a real opportunity to speak about your Course in Speedwriting whenever I have a chance. I just want to tell all the world about it. I regret exceedingly that I did not have a knowledge of Speedwriting during my four years at the University of Chicago, for then I could have taken all my notes so much more easily, and saved myself much time and effort.
Emily Talbot, New York

For over a week now I have been taking all the dictation in the office where I am employed, taking from 12 to 14 letters at one time, and transcribing them without any difficulty whatever.
Amy W. Harris, Springfield, Mass.

I think your way of presenting Speedwriting is wonderful. It seems to me the only practical method of shorthand as it is not easily forgotten. I find that I can write it any time without difficulty. I had been in terror of Shorthand until I read the story of Speedwriting in The Christian Science Monitor. I certainly can recommend Speedwriting to anyone.
Miss E. R. W. Byron Center, Mich.

Speedwriting is so natural a shorthand that I enjoy writing it. Hope the time soon comes when everyone understands it and uses it. It has been well worth all the time, effort, and expense that I have put into it—and much more. I am most grateful to you for your promptness and attention to my work and for your service to all through Speedwriting.
Mrs. E. B. Howden, Muskegon, Mich.

SPEEDWRITING, Inc., Dept. 43
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I wish to know more about your unusual offer. Please mail me without obligation your Free Booklet on the Home-Study Course and the outline of your special offer to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. It is understood that I am at liberty to take the Course only when I am completely satisfied that it will serve my purposes.

Name.....
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(To take advantage of this special offer the coupon must be mailed on or before March 31, 1930.)

FEDERAL REPORT FAVORS OSWEGO HARBOR PLANS

Boston Envisages Big Grain Cargoes With Aid of Canal Traffic

Prospects of considerably increased grain traffic through the port of Boston expected to result from completion of the Welland Canal were improved yesterday by a favorable report from engineers of the War Department on the proposed $5,000,000 development of the harbor of Oswego, N. Y.

Officials of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who have been working in conjunction with Oswego interests, express considerable satisfaction at this development. They have already been instrumental in obtaining from the Interstate Commerce Commission a differential on grain shipped from Buffalo or Lake Ontario ports to New York and Boston which is 1½ cents a hundred pounds lower than the rate to Baltimore or Philadelphia. This differential rate will apply to shipments from Oswego if the port is developed as proposed and will help to attract large shipments through New York and Boston, they hold.

However, the real value to the port of Boston depends wholly upon the attitude of the New England railroads, according to the Maritime Association. In this respect they are hopeful about contracts amounting to $4,000,000 which the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad have let for construction of a private grain elevator in Oswego. As the N. Y., O. & W. is a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Maritime Association feels confident that it will be used in the interest of New England. It is the first time, they say, that "an entirely New England interest has obtained control of a transportation line and facilities from an outside point."

The Oswego harbor project still has to be passed on by Congress. If favorable action is taken, work will be begun immediately, it is understood, and a quarter of the $5,000,000 would be spent in the first year. It is expected that the Welland canal will be completed in July after which the largest carriers from the upper lakes will be able to descend into Lake Ontario.

Connecticut Farmers to Form Road Group

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Possibility of a state-wide organization of rural dwellers, devoted to the betterment of country roads, was seen this week when 35 residents of Southington met on the call of Louis G. Tolles, master of the state grange, to discuss the situation. They agreed to meet again soon to form such an association, and it is expected that representatives of other towns will be invited to attend the meeting.

Unseasonable thaws, broken by snow and hail, have turned dirt roads in many parts of the state into impassable bogs and hampered motor travel on all but hard-surfaced trunk line highways, it is pointed out.

Advocating permanent roads for rural districts, Albert T. Marsh of New Britain, former president of the Connecticut Truckers' Association, attacked the State Highway Department's policy of beautifying trunk line highways, arguing that the money would be better spent to build hard-surfaced highways in rural sections. Mr. Tolles said that rural dwellers should be given more consideration by the state road builders.

Peabody River Road Safe, Report States

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—John W. Childs and Lyman W. Bigelow, engineers of the Public Service Commission, report that highway bridges and the main road along Peabody River near Gorham are, in their opinion, safe. The report was made after an inspection of the river, which changed its course after the November flood of 1917.

Engineers of the Canadian National Railway expressed the opinion that the new river course menaced the tracks and asked the commission to make an investigation. The railroad lines are the main system from Sherbrook to Portland.

Mr. Childs, in his report, said no results of the survey of the railroad lines would be made public until the commission had conferred with the railroad engineers.

Music in Boston

Gigli-Fitziu

Yesterday morning, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, presented the fifth program in the present series of morning musicales, sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Anna Fitziu, soprano, also contributed two groups of songs, which were unfortunately a bit out of the picture, vocally, although her audience gave her generous applause.

Mr. Gigli offered for his first number the familiar "Una furtiva lagrima," by Donizetti, followed by Donaudy's "O bie nidi d'amore," "Liebestraume," by Liszt, with words by Mr. Gigli and "Un reve," by Grieg, the last named so entrancing a performance that his audience demanded an encore at once. His next number, as listed on the program was the "Narrative" (Act 3) from "Lohengrin." Although this was given in a technically flawless manner, with Mr. Gigli's lyrical tone quality well to the fore, one missed the convincing stability usually associated with a thoroughly satisfying interpretation of this potent bit of writing.

Following the intermission Mr. Gigli sang an aria which doubtless brought pleasure to many in his audience through the medium of association, Balfe's "Then You'll Remember Me" from "The Bohemian Girl," although his brief excursion into English at this time might be recorded as somewhat unsuccessful. The aria was followed by "Tormento" by De Curtis; "Notte Veneziana" by G. Curci and "Dalla sua pace" from "Don Giovanni." With grace and brilliancy Mr. Gigli sang his group of four songs, but his manner with them left something to be desired by way of tone color. To be truthful, this singer seems unable, at least on the recital platform, to parallel his variety in choice of song with an equally colorful variety and richness in tone quality.

For his closing number, Mr. Gigli sang "Quando le sere al placido" from Verdi's recently revived opera, "Luisa Miller." So delightful did his listeners find it, that he was obliged to respond to several encores before his large audience would willingly leave the ballroom. The accompaniments of Miguel Sandoval lent no small amount of charm to the program.

G. M. S.

HOBBS WILL RESIGN FROM RAILROAD POST

After 57 years of service William J. Hobbs, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, will resign from active work on March 1, it was announced today by Thomas N. Perkins, acting president. Mr. Hobbs will, however, continue to act in an advisory capacity and have the title of vice-president retired.

Mr. Hobbs, long known as the "Grand Old Man" of the Boston & Maine, entered the service of the Eastern Railroad, one of the 111 lines out of which the Boston & Maine has grown, as a clerk in 1873. In 1884, when the Eastern was taken over by the Boston & Maine, Mr. Hobbs was appointed auditor. Since 1904 he has been a vice-president. His place on the active list will be taken by William S. Trowbridge.

ART BELIEVED TO BE HEADED FOR INDUSTRY

Catering to Cults Said to Have Hurt Popular Interest in Pictures

Art's next great patron will be the industries, in the opinion of Alon Bement, director of the Art Center of New York, speaking at the Chamber of Commerce at the luncheon inaugurating Art Week in Boston.

"Reasons why we believe this change is imminent," continued Mr. Bement, "include the passing of the picture from its place of first importance among the arts of the day. This is due to the growth of interest in the applied arts and the necessity of simple wall arrangements to suit modern engineering and architecture, as well as to the weakness of the artists themselves in permitting a cult to develop within their own ranks that has done them much harm.

"We speak in natural tones about the beauty and majesty of the Woolworth Building, the trimness of the fleet Ile de France, or the charming stream lines of the newest motorcar or air liner. We understand them and admire them for what they are. There is no need for explanation and interpretation. But let an artist place before us a canvas of cubical forms. Do we say, 'Ah, yes, a very pleasing solution of a primary problem in line and color composition?' We do not. That would be below the dignity of art. We must interpret the thing before us. Somewhere, hidden in it, is a tremendous message.

"It doesn't really matter whether or not the particular painter was capable of tremendous thought. It is part of the snobbery of contemporary art not to inquire into such trifling details. Suffice it that we be able to talk about painting and be able to appreciate that something is in it unobservable to our fellows—unobservable very likely for a good and sufficient reason.

"The result is we enter the art dealer's shop or public gallery with hat in hand. We are in the presence of 'art'—whatever that means—and act accordingly. A picture dealer's shop. Oh, no! An 'art gallery' if you please—the sanctuary of the Muses.

"Heywood Broun, writing in the Nation, recently described the feel of an 'outsider' and said that in Paris, pictures may be purchased quite casually from a cart, like potted flowers. And, unless my informant has deceived me, the Frenchman of moderate means is not afraid to walk up boldly and say, 'How much?' Such a procedure is difficult here. Almost all the galleries are full of swank and lugs. Attendants never speak of price and I am too timid to bring up anything so crass.

"So much for the fine arts. Now for the other side of the question. We do not have to speak with bated breath before the beauty that appears in use. There is no absurd cant grown up about applied art.

"A speaker not long ago defined the difference between the fine arts and the practical arts. The latter, he said, were the arts in which one could make money—chiefly illustrations for magazines and posters, designs for textiles and rugs—but anything that was not fine art.

"An easel, paint and canvas does not make an artist. Working in wood or enamel does not of necessity produce craftsmanship. Viewed in all fairness, there is much contemporary painting and sculpture which does not approach a level of sound technical skill. Which are truly works of art? The answer lies solely with each individual article. For proof of this, examine the magnificent embroideries in your own museum collection.

"In current magazines of today there are being described the art finds of the ancient city of Ur of the Chaldees. Fine art? Yes. But how much of it would pass muster today as such? We would dismiss it with the word craftsmanship. Five thousand years have changed our ideas of the fine arts. Yet, glancing back, we become suddenly aware that here indeed was true art, a conscious endeavor to make better and more attractive, the common objects of the day."

Charter Day Set for Tercentenary

The next historic date to be celebrated in the Massachusetts Tercentenary program is March 4, the anniversary of the granting of the charter to the Massachusetts Bay Company to be commemorated by a general flying of flags, ringing of bells and playing of chimes.

The Tercentenary Conference of City and Town Committees, of which Governor Allen is honorary president and Prof. Joseph H. Beale is president, announces that many communities have signified their intention of holding special observances in schools, theaters and community halls.

In its recommendation for action of local chairmen, sent to the different communities by the conference, it is pointed out that "Charter Day" has particular significance to American business men, since it was under the charter of 1630 that Governor John Winthrop set up the government from which grew the whole system of constitutional government.

The Puritans of 1630 were business men, the announcement emphasizes, and the charter was a sound business document of the day. The pioneers established industry, trade, commerce and merchandising which flourish to this day, and business groups are urged to review the growth and influence of Massachusetts in American business affairs as a fitting part of the observance.

BOSTON NEEDS WIN IN TONIGHT'S GAME

With victory needed to secure them a place in the playoffs for the Canadian-American Hockey League the Boston Tigers will be out to defeat the Springfield Indians in their game at the Boston Garden tonight. As a result of victory Wednesday night the Philadelphia Arrows climbed into a tie with the Tigers for second place.

In facing Springfield the Tigers have quite a task to overcome for in the seven games played between the two this season the Tigers have won only two, while the Indians have been victors five times. Four of the Springfield victories were by margins of one goal. The Indians will face an old team mate in Harry Foster, new Tiger defenseman secured from Rangers. Last year and the year previous Foster was a mainstay on the Indian defense until taken up to Rangers.

SCHOOL HONORS HEADMASTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Conn.—The new dormitory being built at Loomis Institute, here, is to be named in honor of the headmaster, N. Horton Batchelder, husband of the sculptress, Beatrice Longman Batchelder. This decision of the board of trustees of the institute has the approval of the student body and the townspeople of Windsor.

HOUSE AGREES TO RETURN BILL ON VACCINATION

Objections Result in Its Recommittal to Public Health Committee

Recommittal of the bill providing for vaccination of children in private schools was voted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives following objections raised by Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, that it had gone beyond its scope.

The Committee on Public Health must now revise the provisions of the vaccination measure to meet the objections before presentation again to the Legislature for enactment. This is the last of the five vaccination bills introduced at this session of the Legislature, three by the anti-vaccinationists and one other by the vaccinationists having been defeated.

The bill fixing the Boston tax limit for 1930, 1931 and 1932 at $16 per $1000, on which the Committee of Municipal Finance struggled long before submitting it to the Legislature by an eight-to-seven vote, received as keen competition in the House only to be recommitted.

The Senate defeated the bill providing that a person arrested while driving under the influence of liquor, should be accorded the right of an immediate examination by a physician of his own selection.

Joseph A. Conry, Mayor Curley's appointee to the position of traffic commissioner, rejected by the Civil Service Commission, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Public Service to ask that the Civil Service Commission be authorized to publicly present evidence resulting in his rejection.

A telegram urging support of Mayor Curley's bills to permit Boston to borrow outside the debt limit, money for repairing, widening and resurfacing streets, was received by the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance from John W. McCormack, Representative in Congress.

Investigation of transportation facilities in North Shore towns and cities was authorized in a resolve reported by the Legislative Committee on Railroads.

The measure giving residents of Boston preference in Boston police department appointments was opposed by representatives of the Civil Service Reform Association before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service, on the grounds that the present system was working smoothly. Proponents of the bill said that outsiders were being given preference while Boston men were walking the streets looking for work.

Revision of laws relating to sales of securities, and loans, to prevent illegal operators from carrying on their activities in other states with immunity after suspension of their sales in Massachusetts, was urged by Edward J. Kelly, Representative from Worcester, before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Kelly cited instances where concerns, halted in their sales of stocks in Massachusetts, turned their attention to Maine and New Hampshire, while still operating under a Massachusetts charter. When Massachusetts concerns are stopped, Mr. Kelly continued, the charter should be taken to protect residents elsewhere.

WILBAR ASKS SPECIAL SESSION FOR OIL CASES

BROCKTON, Mass. (AP)—Winfield M. Wilbar, district attorney, has announced that he will ask Walter P. Hall, justice of the state Superior Court, for a special session in the Plymouth County Superior Court here to try the cases of 13 gasoline and petroleum companies and eight executives of the companies indicted on two counts of conspiracy to destroy the business of the Keith Oil Corporation of this city.

The district attorney said a special session would be necessary, as it would take five weeks to try the cases.

Pleas Favoring Automobile Radio 'Tune Out' Proposal in Opposition

Soothing Music Pictured Before Public Works Group as an Advantage in Keeping Driver Awake and Driving Slowly

Legislative dialers were engaged yesterday at the State House in an effort to "tune out" Registrar George A. Parker's proposed ruling to bar radios from automobiles.

Pictures were drawn before the Department of Public Works depicting the automobilist on a long trip soothed by the swing of a serenade pouring from the mouth of a loud speaker, while the "back seat" driver clamored vainly for an audience.

Another showed the habitual speedster, crawling at a snail's pace along the highway, lest he lose the last five minutes of "Amos 'n' Andy."

The man who usually falls asleep at the wheel was pictured wide awake keeping time to the strains of the "Beautiful Blue Danube."

Enraptured by the arguments presented, 100 listeners voted in favor of radios in automobiles, and but five against them.

Mr. Parker stated that he had proposed the ban on radios to foster safety on the highways as, in his opinion, it offered a distraction to the driver. He said he had found other state registrars favoring such action, several states only "hanging on the fence," waiting action by someone else before taking it themselves.

Slater Washburn, Representative from Worcester, saw no immediate demand for action as few cars, he said, were equipped with radios at present.

The automobile radio gives a soft tone, not heard at any great distance, and can be turned on as easily as pulling out the choke, Clarence E. Colby, of Newton, told the commissioners. About $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 has been invested by automobile and radio manufacturers to equip cars with radios, he added. He argued that the insurance companies had agreed to insure cars thus equipped at the same rates as others.

Old South Owners Limit Free Speech

Owners of the Old South Meeting House, known as the Old South Association of Boston, adopted a declaration of policy calculated to fix the limits of free speech in the historic edifice by a vote of 21 to 4.

According to the new rulings the edifice may be used for public, historical, memorial, educational, charitable or religious meetings whether or not organized by representatives of the association, but not for "vituperative, inflammatory or abusive protest, or for speech obnoxious to morals or tending to the overthrow of government."

Within these specified limits the managers are directed "to cherish and further the interests of free public discussion in this Commonwealth without regard to the unpopularity of any cause or to prejudices which may at any time be present in the public mind."

FILIPINOS PROPOSE BOYCOTT

MANILA (AP)—A boycott of all American and other foreign firms that oppose Philippine independence was proposed in a resolution unanimously adopted Feb. 25 by the Labor section of the Philippine Independence Congress which is holding sessions to promote the islands' freedom.

STEEFEL SAYS

Listen in over WGY every Monday at 7:45 p. m.

The Steefel Saxophone Orchestra will provide unusual music and the Observer will tell you some things of interest.

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4½% in interest was credited to our thrifty depositors.

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Please send me your new illustrated booklet, "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

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Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church
IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets
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Friday Evening, Feb. 28
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

RICH RICHARD
says:—
Being easy going today makes hard going tomorrow.
Recent Dividends at Rate of
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Interest Begins March 1

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the newest things in Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing for Winter
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Unusual Antique Jewelry
Attractive Prices
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FRIENDLY SPECIALS AT
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Week-End Cake Special
Feb. 28 and March 1
OLD-FASHIONED SPICE CAKE, 29c loaf
Special March 3 and 4
WHEATEN BREAD
9c Loaf
A Steam Table Special, March 5
BAKED MACARONI AND CHEESE, 19c lb.
OPENS TODAY AT 2 P. M.
A New Friendly Food Shoppe
at 247 Washington Street, Newton Corner

The 20th Century Limited
Leaves Boston 12:30 p.m.
Arrives Chicago 9:45 a.m.
Saves a Business Day
EIGHT TRAINS TO THE WEST DAILY
Protected by automatic train control and automatic signals
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"WHERE ECONOMY RULES"
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Its smooth flowing crystals bring better seasoning!
Shaker Salt — 3 Pkgs. 23c
The popular white naphtha soap at a very low price!
P&G Soap — 5 Bars 19c
Rich, sweet, fancy, tender, yellow corn at low price!
Del Maiz Corn — 2 No. 2 Cans 29c
Your choice of all 5c packages including UNEEDAS!
N.B.C. Cookies — 5 Pkgs. 21c
New England baked beans—real flavor!
B & M Beans — 2 Cans 29c
Your choice of quick cooking or regular at the same price!
Quaker Oats — Large Pkg. 20c — 2 Small Pkgs. 17c
Palmolive Soap — 3 Cakes 19c
For washing—both clothes and dishes!
Rinso — 2 Large Pkgs. 37c
Fancy Hawaiian sliced pineapple!
Pineapple — 2 No. 2 Cans 45c
Crushed, fully ripened fruit!
Pineapple — 2 No. 2 Cans 39c
HERSHEY'S. With the rich chocolate flavor!
Cocoa — 2 ½ LB. Tins 25c

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

POWER BOARD INQUIRY LEADS TO FIRST GOAL

Committee Recesses Till Next Week to Decide on Reorganization Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Constructive proposals for recasting the membership of the Federal Power Commission in accordance with President Hoover's expressed wish were made by O. C Merrill, for eight years executive secretary of the commission, in testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. Merrill's comment concluded the first phase of the hearing, and the committee recessed with the object of meeting shortly to take up definite plans for completely altering the make-up of the present body.

From his long experience with the commission, Mr. Merrill drew the conclusion that its inability to function was due primarily to its composition. The commission is composed of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, he pointed out, acting in part time capacity.

"The most futile organization you can create," Mr. Merrill told the committee, "is an ex-officio commission."

Mr. Merrill declared the power commission should be an active, virile body instead of the moribund organization which testimony has shown it to have been for years. Senators listened intently to Mr. Merrill's testimony, because he has commanded respect as no previous witness has done, in the bitter controversy waging over the body's affairs. In view of President Hoover's expressed desire that immediate reform in the commission be brought about it is likely that Mr. Merrill's views will be seriously considered.

Advises Independent Personnel

Mr. Merrill expressed the conviction that the commission needs an independent personnel as well as independent commissioners. In this view he differed from the recommendations written into the tentative bill by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, who proposes to establish a new body with independent, full-time commissioners, but who would provide that the subordinate engineers and accountants should be supplied by the War, Interior and Agriculture Departments, as at present. In the latter proposal Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana; Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, and others oppose Mr. Couzens and it is thought possible that Mr. Couzens may be won over to their side, following revelations before the committee.

The average accountant is of little value in the specialized work of the commission in dealing with the power companies and in checking up watered assets or inflated values, Mr. Merrill said. The attempt to have this technical work done by engineers drawn from the War Department, which has distinguished the program of F. E. Bonner, present executive secretary, Mr. Merrill termed well-nigh useless.

"The engineer's work," he said, "is as different from this type of supervision as the blacksmith's from the watchmaker's."

Mr. Merrill's testimony carried additional weight as coming from one long associated with the commission but not involved in its present controversy, and from one now in an impartial external post. Mr. Merrill resigned his $8000 job on the commission to take the $15,000 chairmanship of the American section of the World Power Conference. The other points brought out by Mr. Merrill were that the accounting and valuation work of the commission is its most important task, and that the commission will remain impotent until it has increased appropriation and personnel.

How Report Was Suppressed

In previous testimony Mr. Merrill had told how 12 pages of an official report submitted to Congress containing specific instances of alleged padded accounts and watered stock of power companies amounting to millions of dollars came to be suppressed.

Mr. Merrill said that copies of the report were distributed to members of the Power Commission, and that he gave one copy to Paul Wooton, representative of the McGraw-Hill Company, in Washington, publishers of trade periodicals, in advance. Mr. Merrill exonerated Mr. Wooton for what followed but explained that the copy was seen by one of the editors of the McGraw-Hill Company who informed his home office of the contents.

The information came to the Niagara Falls Power Company, who hastily sent a representative to Washington. Pressure was brought on Mr. Merrill to withdraw the 11 pages in the report, but he refused. He had not made it public previously, he explained, "because I wanted to get it so deeply imbedded in Congress that no one could touch it."

Subsequently the power representative interviewed the three Cabinet officials who, as ex-officio members, compose the commission. These were Dwight F. Davis, chairman; Dr. Hubert Work, and William M. Jardine, the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture respectively, in the Coolidge Administration. They decided to suppress the information, on the ground that it would start a "rumpus" which would prevent passage of the legislation then before Congress for additional appropriations to the commission.

The part of the suppressed report now made public for the first time deals at length with the Niagara Falls Power Company and other typical cases before the commission. It shows that the Niagara company claimed an aggregate of $77,671,451 as the "fair value" of its plant as against a sum many millions less estimated by the Government, the balance being, by inference, "water."

The Niagara Falls case is still pending. The 1928 suppressed report also pointed out that the company had denied commission representatives access to their books.

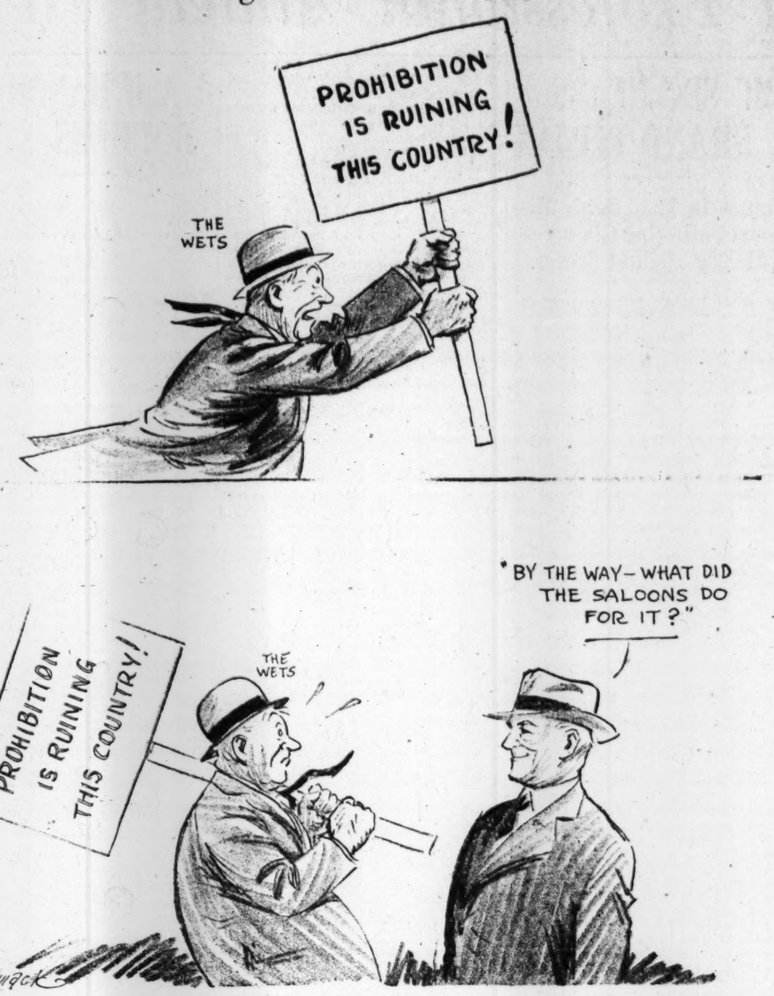
AMERICAN LAW BOOKS PRESENTED TO LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—To fill a need of long standing, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has established an American law library in London in connection with the historic Middle Temple Library. The collection comprises 2000 volumes and cost approximately $7000.

The deed of gift accompanying the books said that the library is given as "a symbol of good will and as a permanent interpretation of the thought, feelings and activities of the people of the United States of America."

Argument Number One


PROHIBITION IS RUINING THIS COUNTRY!
THE WETS
PROHIBITION IS RUINING THIS COUNTRY!
THE WETS
"BY THE WAY—WHAT DID THE SALOONS DO FOR IT?"
GRINGO

Employment Aid Sought in Study at Swarthmore

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, announced on Feb. 25 the appointment of Dr. Paul H. Douglas, professor of industrial relations in the University of Chicago, as director of the Swarthmore Institute on Unemployment, for which the college recently received an anonymous gift of a large sum.

Professor Douglas will have a six-months leave of absence from Chicago to plan and inaugurate the work of the institute, which will be a continuing agency for the study of the economic causes of unemployment.

A native of Salem, Mass., Professor Douglas attended Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1913; later he did graduate work at Harvard and at Columbia University.

The anonymous donors of the fund have assigned as an influence in their selection of Swarthmore for this project "the fact that the college was founded by members of the Society of Friends and that the effort to stabilize employment calls for the moral urge which characterized the Friends in earlier eras in prison reform, in slavery and in other causes."

Six main functions for the institute are proposed. The first is a library to bring together the most comprehensive collection possible of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, photographs and other exhibits relating to unemployment problems. The collection of material from many sources has already been started at the Swarthmore College Library, under the guidance of Prof. Herbert F. Fraser of the department of economics, and of the librarian, Charles B. Shaw.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

Commonwealth Edison Company stockholders approved the increase in authorized capital to $200,000,000 from $150,000,000.

Preservation of Cumberland Falls Is Voted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The cause of conservation of oustanding scenic spots in the United States received impetus when the Kentucky Senate, Feb. 25, concurred in the House of Representatives' acceptance of the offer of T. Coleman du Pont, former Senator from Delaware, to buy Cumberland Falls and the surrounding area and give it to the state for a park.

At the same time the Senate enacted the House bill authorizing the Attorney-General to exercise the right of eminent domain on behalf of the State Park Commission, which paves the way for gaining possession of the falls.

The two bills now go to Gov. Flem D. Sampson for his signature. The Governor, along with the Insull power interests, has opposed the move to make Cumberland Falls a park and his veto is expected. However, the affirmative vote in each house is sufficient to over-ride the veto. The 1930 General Assembly, moreover, has voted enough money to purchase Mammoth Cave for a National Park, also over the opposition of the Governor.

The Insull interests' application before the Federal Power Commission for development of Cumberland Falls, if not withdrawn or rejected, will be pigeonholed, it is believed, in view of the action of the Legislature.

Cumberland Falls is in a sparsely inhabited mountainous region. The gorge of the Cumberland River is deep and the adjacent cliffs and mountains are covered with timber. Laurel and rhododenron grow in profusion with many other flora peculiar to the southern Appalachians. Senator du Pont's offer of $230,000 is deemed sufficient to purchase 2200 acres in this wild wooded country.

During the campaign to save the falls, automobile clubs, women's clubs, civic organizations, conservation societies and individuals from Massachusetts to California were enlisted on the side of the park advocates. The falls has an old hotel which has operated since 1875 and which many thousands have visited, although it is almost isolated from ordinary tourist lanes.

Compromise Quota Measure Reported

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A compromise measure proposing a quota system for the Western Hemisphere was reported out by the House Immigration Committee Feb. 27. The bill is based on the Johnson and Box measures that were pending before the committee.

The new bill, the result of many conferences between members of a special sub-committee appointed to adjust differences of opinion as expressed in the original two bills, fixes the immigration quota of Canada at 67,556. This total is several thousand more than the number of native-born Canadian entries last year.

The new bill provides that in the cases of Canada and Newfoundland, Mexico and Cuba, the quotas shall be four times the number of American citizens departing thereto for permanent residence during 1929.

In the case of each of the other Western Hemisphere countries, a minimum quota of 100 for each nationality is fixed. The bill provides further that the quota for Mexico for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1930, shall be 11,021 and for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, the entrants may number 6961. Cuba's quota is 860, Venezuela 586, Colombia 548, Brazil 517. All the other South and Central American countries have quotas of less than 500.

YOUTH BEATS WOMEN IN PIE-BAKING EVENT

WILLOWS, Calif. (AP)—Competing against more than 50 women, Harold Hoskins, grammar school student, won the first prize for baking an apple pie Feb. 25.

The contest was held in connection with a colonial fair.

Much American Capital Flows Into Mexico for Investment

1929 Believed to Have Been the Banner Year—Banana Industry Largely Developed—Public Utilities Increasing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The year just past was a banner one in the investment of new money from the United States in Mexico, with considerable European capital also put into the country, which is taken to augur for a continuation of this flow of money from the northern bank of the Rio Grande for 1930, should no unexpected development of a disturbing political or international nature arise.

The American & Foreign Power Company is stated to have spent not less than $100,000,000 in the purchase of power plants throughout Mexico during 1929, and its entrance into the Mexican field is taken to presage a keen competitive struggle for control in Mexican public utilities with the opposition represented by the Mexican Light & Power Company of Toronto, Can., and no mean contender in the race being a group of independent power companies, the Chicago Insull group and Byllesley Engineering & Management Company of Chicago being the principal factors.

The total plants acquired by the American & Foreign Power, divided into northern and southern groups, number 23. The Canadian interests record 28 plants in active use or under construction, with two planned, while the independent companies total 21.

Mexicans Also Invest

Besides the money invested in public utilities by American capital, the Mexican Light & Power Company, to keep up with the times as marked down by the presence of the American interests, has spent an approximate $10,000,000 during the past year in improving its equipment in Mexico.

One of the relatively new industries to be developed on a large scale by Americans in Mexico during 1929 is the banana business in the southern tropical or "hot country" section of the country stretching across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and into the state of Vera Cruz. The banana people completed a short line eight-mile railway in Vera Cruz to facilitate transportation to shipping centers. The companies are reticent when the question of how much money has been spent is brought up, but it is reliably estimated that at least $5,000,000 of new banana money has been invested during 1929. The outstanding transaction in this industry is the purchase of the Cuyamel Company by the United Fruit Company.

Another American undertaking that has made great strides ahead during the last year is the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Company, operating under a working agreement with both the International and the American Telephone & Telegraph Companies. A new automatic central station in Mexico City, completed within one year and inaugurated in December last, cost $4,000,000, according to company officials.

Swedish Interests Stirred

The large scale program of this company that operates the international long distance telephone service between Mexico and the United States and Europe has served to stimulate the larger Swedish-capitalized Ericsson Telephone Company to greater efforts, the amount spent being unrevealed but asserted to amount to several million dollars and due to structural policy will probably surpass the American investment.

The Mexican Aviation Company acquired or ordered all of its fleet of 12 tri-motored Ford planes during 1929. Two other American aviation companies opened up in Mexico during 1929.

The National City Bank opened up its one hundredth branch in Mexico City during the summer of 1929 and at the end of the year its deposits ranked third as compared to those of all other established banks in Mexico.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, former general manager of the Bank of Montreal, and several of the bank's directors did not make a visit to Mexico last fall "purely for pleasure purposes." They joked quite freely at this intimation in the newspapers, and in financial circles it is generally accepted as a fact that their trip was occasioned by a necessary survey of the fields as affecting the bank's controlling position prior to the establishment of the National City Bank.

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Chuckles are made to a secret formula with an estimated worth of a million dollars in the candy industry. A formula that calls for only the purest ingredients.

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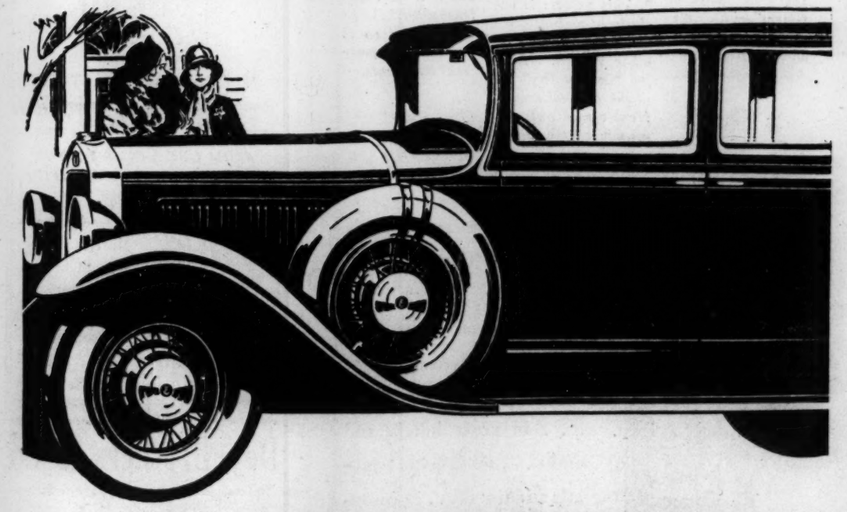

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But how else could Heinz make a tomato ketchup so flavorful, so irresistible, that it outsells all others year in and year out?

HEINZ
TOMATO
KETCHUP

57

Enjoy that oven-baked taste of Heinz Oven-Baked Beans—another of the 57

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

U. C. L. A. NINE HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Coach Sturzenegger Depending a Great Deal on Pitcher Griffith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—With a short practice schedule now a matter of history, Coach A. J. Sturzenegger, baseball mentor of the University of California at Los Angeles, has selected the lineup that he will use against University of Santa Clara on March 7, in the opening game of the California Intercollegiate Baseball Conference.

Sturzenegger's hope for a successful season is based on the return to school of H. E. Griffith '31, a brilliant but erratic pitcher on the 1928 squad. 'If Griffith is as good this year as he was two years ago, we'll give any team in the league a battle for the championship this year. The rest of the team is well balanced, with plenty of hitting strength both in the infield and in the outfield," Sturzenegger recently said.

Ready to help Griffith with the pitching duties are L. M. Ward '30, V. C. Charleston '31, and L. M. Duke '31. Ward has had two years of experience, but, like Griffith, was not in school last spring. In 1927 and 1928 Ward was used mostly for relief work, due to the fact that he had a reputation of always having one poor inning if he attempted to pitch the entire game.

Pitched Too Often

Charleston is in his junior year. Last year, as a sophomore, the majority of the burden fell on his shoulders. He responded fairly well, but lack of reserve material forced him to pitch more than he should have. With a much better opportunity for longer rests between games this year, Charleston may prove to be a winner.

Duke, the remaining moundsman, begins his second year of varsity competition. Last year he had a poor season, but turned in many brilliant exhibitions while a freshman. He boasts a remarkable high school record, and Sturzenegger is hopeful that he may return to form this spring.

L. A. Marion '32, has won the regular catching position. He is a fair batsman, and knows how to get the best effort from the pitcher. He replaces J. N. Sayer '30, regular catcher last year, who is now in Europe. There is a possibility that T. J. Devlin '31, who has been out of the university since 1926, will take over some of the catching rebenegger has hopes of using Devlin sponsibilities. Devlin was one of the best hitters that the Bruins had, and if he can show some of the ability that he displayed four years ago he will help the squad materially. Sturzenegger has hopes of using Devlin as a pinch-hitter.

Dennis Is Valuable

First base is being capably handled by G. T. Dennis '31, last year's regular third baseman. Dennis is the most consistent hitter on the squad, having a record near the .400 mark for 1929. He has played a great deal of baseball, and can play any position.

V. J. Fitzgerald '30, playing his third year on the varsity, will take care of second base, filling the position left vacant by M. E. Wilson '29, the popular player who graduated last June. Fitzgerald will have a huge assignment in performing as capably as his predecessor.

Brubaker Good Hitter

Capt. J. H. Leyh '30 will play shortstop for the third successive year. Leyh is an able, attentive ball player, who is making an ideal captain. He is a cool player and has the knack of getting the most out of his team mates.

Third base is to be handled by W. L. Brubaker '32, a sophomore. He comes directly from the freshman and brings with him a record of strong hitting ability. He is a good fielder as well, and should take care of the "difficult" corner nicely.

A preponderance of football material seems to have won regular berths in the outfield. C. R. Simpson '30, who was one of Coach W. H. Spaulding's best backfield men last fall, has won the left field position again. This is his third and final year, and Sturzenegger anticipates no concern over that position.

G. C. Forster '31, who did relief pitching work last spring, and who quarterbacked the 1929 Bruin football squad, is to play center field. Because of his hitting power, Forster is being shifted from the mound to the outfield, so that his ability at the plate can be obtained in every game.

Opens With Santa Clara

Right field is to be filled by A. S. Deutsch '31, a 1929 reserve. Deutsch understudied P. E. Smith '29, who graduated last year, and is ready to see regular work.

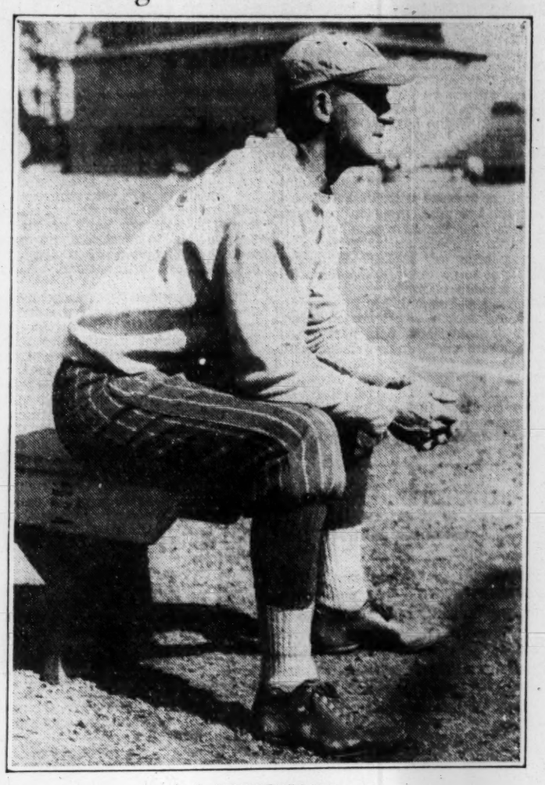
U. C. L. A. plays Santa Clara on March 7 and 8 on the Bruin diamond at Westwood. The first game will inaugurate conference competition on the new baseball field of the university. On March 17 and 18, the Bruins play a two-game series with University of California, and on March 28 and 29 they play Stanford University. These four games will also be played on the Bruins' diamond.

The Bruins go north the following week to play Santa Clara, California, Stanford and St. Mary's College, and then return home for contests with St. Mary's and the University of Southern California. The three games with U. S. C. will determine the winner of the mythical "city championship" and close contests are already expected.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Lafayette 26, Ursinus 6.

Coaching a Coast Conference Nine



A. J. STURZENEGGER
University of California at Los Angeles

NORTHWESTERN FIVE IS EASY FOR PURDUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University's leading basketball five took another step toward the "Big Ten" Conference title Wednesday night, when it soundly defeated the Northwestern University quintet, 29 to 16. Purdue jumped into the lead early in the game and its margin was never threatened, the Gold and Black contenting itself with scoring points when sure opportunities presented themselves in order to chalk up their seventh-straight triumph without applying any noticeable pressure. Purdue led at the half, 13 to 5.

PURDUE	NORTHWESTERN
Harmeson, lf	rg, Mundy, McCarnes, Marvil
Kellar, rf	lg, Reil
Murphy, c	c, Bergherm
Wooden, lg	rf, Lockhart
Boots, rg	lf, Walter

Score—Purdue University 29, Northwestern University 16. Goals from floor—Wooden 6, Murphy 3, Kellar 2, Harmeson for Purdue; Walter 4, Reil, McCarnes for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Murphy 4, Harmeson for Purdue; Lockhart 3, Marvil for Northwestern. Referee—N. E. Kearns, Depaul. Umpire—John Shommer, Chicago.

WEST INDIANS WIN AT CRICKET

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Marylebone Cricket Club team sustained a smashing defeat of 289 runs at Georgetown Wednesday, after battling grimly with its back to the wall in the third "test" match against West Indies. The tourists faced a gigantic task of making 616 runs in nine hours in its second innings to avoid defeat and obtained 327 when the last wicket fell 15 minutes before time expired. For the commanding position established by their batsmen West Indies has greatly to thank J. Headley, who, scoring 114 out of 571 in the first innings and 112 out of 290 in the second innings, has become the first West Indian cricketer ever to make two centuries in a game labeled "test."

CHICAGO A. A. BREAKS RECORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Swimmers of the Chicago Athletic Association bettered the Central A. A. U. record for the 400-yard relay in a 60-foot pool, when they covered the distance in 3m. 37.4s. This is an improvement of 6s. and captured the A. A. U. title in the event. W. N. Colbath of the C. A. A. won the central diving championship from the lowboard.

'BIG SIX' NEARS GRAND CLIMAX

Kansas in Lead With Missouri Following Closely—Maclay Highest Scorer

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Kansas	6	1	202	166	.857
Missouri	6	2	267	209	.750
Nebraska	6	3	324	299	.667
Iowa State	4	5	281	296	.444
Kansas State	4	6	305	330	.400
Oklahoma	0	9	233	312	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Within seven days the basketball championship campaign of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A. will arrive at its grand climax and conclusion. The final game next Wednesday is likely to be the deciding one, unless University of Kansas and University of Missouri, the leaders, meet unexpected resistance in the meantime. Kansas, leading with six victories and a loss only to Missouri, receives Missouri at Lawrence, Kan., in the final. The Tigers are in second place with six victories and two losses.

In the meantime Kansas faces two other formidable rivals, visiting Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., today, and University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb., on Saturday. The Missouri five has one other engagement, receiving University of Oklahoma, champions last year, at the Brewer Court here. Kansas State Agricultural College, the other member of the "Big Six," concluded its schedule with a 37-to-32 victory over Oklahoma last Monday.

When Kansas fell before Missouri, 29 to 18, its first loss in 14 starts this season, it showed how keenly the absence of C. R. Thomson '30, right forward, is felt. Thomson started out to be not only one of the star scorers of the conference, but one of its most skilled floor workers and tight defensive men. Missouri, dedicating its new field house, was no doubt keyed up to a high pitch. The return game at Lawrence may find Kansas keyed up this time. T. C. Bishop '31, left forward, who has been doing most of the Jayhawk scoring, slowed up in the last two tests. His average is now only eight points a game, due to gaining only four against Missouri and six against Kansas State. His 63 points for the season give him ninth place, and he is the only Jayhawker among the first 16.

High scoring teams will be encountered by Kansas when it visits Iowa State and Nebraska. R. C. Roadcap '32, right forward at Ames, who was thought to be too small in stature for "Big Six" play, has climbed into second place among the individual point makers. He reached his high mark of 18 points in the free-scoring affair with Nebraska last week, and now displays 89 points. He made five points in the victory, 25 to 24, over Kansas State. His baskets, 41, are equal to those of F. D. Maclay '31, Nebraska center, who leads the league on points. Maclay has 98 points, his margin over Roadcap being made up of free throws. When the scorers met last week, Nebraska won, 53 to 50, but Maclay was held to six points, a third of the number Roadcap registered. The Nebraska stars in this engagement were M. C. Fisher '31, left forward, who made 21 points, and H. E. Grace '30, right forward, who made 20. This indicates that Kansas will have three brilliant shooters to stop at Lincoln on Saturday.

From the standpoint of ability, Missouri appears to be on even terms with Kansas at this time, so the final game is largely a problem in comparative emotional enthusiasm. Missouri's leading scorer, Capt. R. M. Craig '30, right guard, has been doing a little better than the best Kansas man, averaging over nine points a game and claiming fifth place among individuals with 75 points for the season. He has not done quite so well in his last three games, and was held to seven points in the Kansas affair here. However, he is getting capable assistance from C. H. Huhn '31, center, who sank seven baskets against Kansas and raised his season total to 61 points, and H. H. Welsh '30, left forward, who is not far behind with 57 points.

The possibility of Oklahoma defeating Missouri here Saturday appears remote, yet nothing is ever certain in basketball. Despite their loss of nine games, the Sooners have been scoring very well. R. T. Churchill '30, right forward, achieved a new high mark for the season with 15 points against Kansas State, though the game was lost, and he may end his "Big Six" career here Saturday with another brilliant performance. Churchill was the champion scorer of the league last year.

PICK-UPS

THE main event which took place in the camp of the Boston Braves on Wednesday was the arrival of Walter J. Maranville. The veteran shortstop reported in fine condition, having spent most of his leisure time during the winter months in a bowling alley located in his home town.

The Chicago Cubs played their first real game of the season on Wednesday, when they met a team from the United States Coast Guard Cutter Algonquin, which turned out to be a very slow affair. Manager Joseph V. McCarthy supplied the opponents with pitchers, catchers and one or two outfielders in order to give as many men as possible a little practice. The real object of the encounter turned out to be a baserunning and fielding workout.

Four of the St. Louis Browns' pitching stars, S. D. Gray, G. F. Blaeholder, H. W. Collins and Walter Stewart, are still missing from their Palm Beach (Fla.) training camp. Manager William E. Killefer, however, stated that negotiations between the club and players were under way and that no doubt the boxmen would soon be on hand.

The Brooklyn Robins have succeeded in coming to terms with Arthur C. Vance, but four valuable men are still listed as holdouts. Harvey Hendrick, F. C. Herman, J. L. Faulkner, Malcolm Moss are still not satisfied with their salaries. Manager Wilbert Robinson has telegraphed his personal request to each player, asking him to accept the latest terms offered by the club management.

Manager B. E. Shotten of the Philadelphia Nationals believes that all salary difficulties between the club and players will be taken care of within the next few days. New contracts have been mailed to the hold-outs—Charles H. Klein, Frank J. O'Doul and A. C. Whitney—and in each case President Baker is said to have gone more than half way in stating salary demands, with hopes of pleasing the players.

Reports from the camp of the Philadelphia Athletics say that Manager Connie Mack is taking a personal interest in the showing of a young pitcher, Alfred G. Mahon by name. The recruit played only semiprofessional ball last season; but Manager Mack believes him to be a real find. Mahon is the only left-hander among this year's recruits.

The second squad of Pittsburgh Pirates has left its home city, en route to Paso Robles, Calif. H. J. Traynor, captain and third baseman will join the party at St. Louis, with most of the other regulars helping to enlarge the squad, as the train moves westward.

The battery men of the Washington Senators arrived at their new training camp in Biloxi, Miss., Wednesday night, and are expected to start the work of conditioning immediately, under the direction of Manager Walter P. Johnson.

DARTMOUTH FIVE WINS AND MOVES TO FIFTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dartmouth College defeated Princeton University here Wednesday night, 42 to 23, and thereby came out of last place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race. Prior to the contest the two quintets were tied for the cellar position, but the victory puts the Green up one step into fifth place.

B. D. Burch '32, Dartmouth forward, played a brilliant floor game, being high scorer with eight goals from the floor, totaling 16 points. Irving Kramer '32, Green center, was second highest with 11 points. A. S. Nicholson '30, forward, did the most point getting for the Tigers, accounting for four floor goals and one foul basket, for nine points. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		PRINCETON
Mylykangas, Beisel, lf	rg	Bessire, Bowen
Burch, rf	lg	Wittmer, Lemon
Kramer, Britten, c	c	Lord, Skillman
Schmidt, Magee, lg	rf	Dikovics, Nicholson
McCall, Tangeman, rg	lf	Rosenbaum, Goodpasture, Low

Score—Dartmouth College 42, Princeton University 23. Goals from floor—Burch 8, Kramer 4, McCall 4, Mylylkangas 2, Schmidt for Dartmouth; Nicholson 4, Lord 2, Low, Dikovics, Bessire for Princeton. Goals from foul—Kramer 3, Schmidt for Dartmouth; Rosenbaum 2, Goodpasture 2, Nicholson for Princeton. Referee—Kinney. Umpire—Murray.

SMITH WINS FLORIDA OPEN

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Despite a faltering putter, J. Horton Smith, of Detroit, won his thirteenth golf crown in 15 months on Wednesday, as he annexed the title of the $2000 central Florida open tournament with 139 for the 36 holes. Smith's work with the putter was good during his first nine holes when he scored a 33, two strokes below par on Orlando Country Club course; but the club failed him in the last nine holes and he missed a number of short strokes to take a 37 on the 36 par division. One stroke behind him were Joseph Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., and Harry Cooper, Los Angeles, who polled twin 68's to lead Smith by one count.

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A. A. U. HANDBALL DOUBLES START

Two Teams Reach Third Round, One Without Playing a Game

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Two teams reached the third round Wednesday, one of them without playing a game, in the doubles of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States handball tournament.

Robert Lehr and Simon Wolff of St. Louis advanced to the second round after the Denver team of Frey and Walter failed to appear. They went into the third round when Nathan Ginsberg and George Guam of Minneapolis dropped out.

Michael Cunningham and C. R. Weiller of St. Louis also reached the third round. Milton Strauss and Marshall Lehr of St. Louis forfeited to them in the first round, and in the second round they won from E. Rawlins and C. Triplett of Kansas City, 16—21, 21—11, 21—12. The summary:

UNITED STATES HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Jack Srence and Herman Dworman, Detroit, defeated Lester Gregg and B. Markwell, Kansas City, 21—13, 21—13.

Alfred R. Banuet and W. Woodman Paynter, San Francisco, defeated Benjamin Jacobs and Joseph Brodar, Chicago, 19—21, 21—12, 21—7.

Willis Kammann and Lawrence Rothenberg, Detroit, defeated A. R. Henke and Benjamin Knight, Kansas City, 21—8, 21—11.

Dr. William Seritella and Morris McCarthy, Chicago, won from Milton Smith and Robert M. Larmore, St. Louis, by default.

Robert Lehr and Simon Wolff, St. Louis, won from Frey and Walter, Denver, by default.

Michael Cunningham and C. R. Weiller, St. Louis, won from Milton Strauss and Marshall Lehr, St. Louis, by default.

Second Round

Michael Cunningham and C. R. Weiller, St. Louis, defeated E. Rawlins and C. Triplett, Kansas City, 16—21, 21—11, 21—12.

Robert Lehr and Simon Wolff, St. Louis, won from Nathan Ginsberg and George Guam, Minneapolis, by default.

HOCKEY NOTES

ON THE showing for the season it will be well for the Montreal Maroons to finish in a playoff position that will not bring about an early meeting with the Chicago Black Hawks, as the Hawks have won all four engagements with Maroons this season, two by scores of 4 to 3 and the other two by scores of 3 to 2 and 2 to 0.

Evidently the new rules have aided scoring in those famous affairs between Canadiens and Maroons, for in the five games played between the two this season they have totaled 27 goals, while in the previous 14 games embracing two seasons of play and two playoff games the two totaled only 29 goals.

The National Hockey League playoffs appear to be working out quite nicely from a financial point of view with the Forum, Chicago Stadium, New York and Boston Gardens the rinks to be used, as these arenas have large seating capacities and new attendance records may be forthcoming.

Boston has evidently secured a lively prospect in Henry Harris, Seattle right wing. He recently served 36 minutes of a regulation 60-minute game in the penalty box. Portland and Seattle were playing and Referee Ion issued 26 penalties for a total of 92 minutes. Harris received five two-minute penalties and two of 10 minutes each. In the case of a major penalty substitution for the player out may be made after three minutes in the Pacific Coast rules.

The Bruins first played the Ottawa Senators Dec. 15, 1924, at Boston and lost 10 to 2, and from that date to Feb. 4, 1926, they continued to lose to the Senators for a string of nine successive games. The best the Bruins have been able to show against Ottawa is three straight wins in 1927-28, but with three already won this season and a game scheduled in Boston Saturday, they may increase it to four, but even that is a long way from nine.

COCHRAN DROPS TWO BLOCKS

NEW YORK—Welker Cochran lost two blocks to Kinrey Matsuyama in their exhibition on three-cushion match here on Wednesday. Playing for 50 to his opponent's 40, Cochran fell short twice, although he outscored Matsuyama each time, 41 to 40 in the afternoon and 47 to 40 in the evening. Cochran had runs of five in each block. Matsuyama runs of six in each. The total score now is Matsuyama 240, Cochrane 270, trailing by 30 points.

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Kansas Increases Lead of Standing

Defeats St. Louis, 4 to 1—Minneapolis Scores Win From St. Paul 5-1

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	18	10	11	60	53	46
Tulsa	15	12	12	72	61	42
Duluth	12	16	12	65	69	40
St. Paul	14	11	13	74	71	39
St. Louis	12	10	16	77	92	34
Minneapolis	12	9	19	68	68	33

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Kansas City 4, St. Louis 1.
Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City closed its long home engagement in the American Hockey Association here Wednesday night by defeating St. Louis, State rival, in the final game to sweep the series. The score was 4 to 1, the victory enabling the Pla-Mors to increase their lead in first place over the Tulsa Oilers. All the scoring came in the first period. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		ST. LOUIS
Dunfield, McCormick, lw	rw	Hill, Acaster
Mitchell, Campbell, c	c	Goyer, Headley
Scott, St. John, rw	lw	Cameron, Breen
Munro, Ranger, ld	rd	Jamieson
McLeod, Halderson, rd	ld	Clarke, Powley
Byrne, g	g	Kearney

Score—Kansas City 4, St. Louis 1. Goals—Munro 2, Ranger, McCormick for Kansas City; Hill for St. Louis. Assists—Ranger for Kansas City. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — After eight-straight games without victory, Minneapolis defeated St. Paul, 5 to 1, here Wednesday night in an American Hockey Association game.

Minneapolis took an early advantage in territorial play and, after a scoreless opening period, obtained a lead which it increased to assure victory as St. Paul rushed an entire team into the offensive.

Minneapolis opened the scoring early in the second period when Seaborn checked near his own goal, rushed and drew the defense to the right boards, giving Burns an unobstructed shot. The second Miller goal midway in the period, was a replica of the first with DePaul passing to Burns.

St. Paul obtained its only goal when, after a sustained attack, Goheen circled the net twice to score at the 17-minute mark. With St. Paul's entire team on the attack, Gordon broke clear for a rush and a pass that Burns again converted. St. Paul continued on the attack and in the final moments of the last period Minneapolis rushes twice scored when Denneny made good individually and Crawford passed to Redding to beat Joseph Stark. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		ST. PAUL
Stuart, Crawford, Redding, lw	rw	Morrison, Sande, Romnes
Denneny, Westwick, c	c	Des Jardins, Thorsteinson
Gordon, DePaul, rw	lw	Conroy, Wilson
Seaborn, Burns, ld	rd	Mulligan, Rennie
Coutu, rd	ld	Goheen
Grant, g	g	Stark

Score—Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 1. Goals—Burns 3, Denneny, Redding for Minneapolis; Goheen for St. Paul. Assists—Seaborn, DePaul, Gordon, Crawford for Minneapolis. Referees—Ambrose Moran, Regina, and Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

STANFORD QUINTET ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—K. M. Reynolds '31, was elected captain of next year's varsity basketball team on Wednesday. Reynolds, who plays standing guard, is a two-letter man and was captain of the Stanford freshman quintet two years ago.

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CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Providence	19	3	9	93	76	41
Boston	14	4	14	119	107	32
Philadelphia	15	2	15	93	91	32
New Haven	12	5	14	76	79	29
Springfield	10	2	18	64	90	22

RESULT WEDNESDAY

Philadelphia 2, Providence 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Arrows by gaining a 2-to-0 victory over the Providence Reds, Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, at the Arena Wednesday night, tied Boston for second place and still have a chance to figure in the championship playoff. It was the Arrows' third-straight victory.

The fast Providence Reds who have not had much difficulty with the Arrows this season, could not break through the defense of Peters and Nichols and whenever they did, Goalie Roberts was there to ward off all shots.

Klein, who is only a substitute wing on the Philadelphia team, scored the first goal seven seconds before the end of the second period on a pass from Jackson. Then Andrews scored the other in 14m. 21s. of the final period. Chapman and Gagnon had several excellent opportunities to score in the last two periods, but were hurried in their shots. Only three men were sent off the ice for penalties.

PHILADELPHIA		PROVIDENCE
Lessard, Jackson, lw	rw	Gagnon, Cormier
Andrews, Taylor, c	c	Chapman, Gaudreault
Cahill, Klein, rw	lw	Hart, Harrington
Nichols, Coulter, ld	rd	McVicar, Lasieur
Peters, rd	ld	Desmarais
Roberts, g	g	E. Murray

Score—Philadelphia 2, Providence 0. Goals—Klein and Andrews for Philadelphia. Assists—Jackson. Referees—E. M. Davis and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Boston 9, New Hampshire 0.
Brown 3, Northeastern 1.

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JUNIOR TITLE TO DE CAPRILES

Captures Epee Championship of the United States at N. Y. A. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miguel A. de Capriles, a graduate student of New York University, captured the United States epee junior fencing championship, at the New York Athletic Club, Wednesday evening, and thereby becomes a senior with that weapon. Wallace A. Walker of Yale University, was second, after a fence-off with three other finalists, and Lieut. Clovis E. Byers, United States army, a member of the Olympic modern pentathlon team of 1928, now stationed at West Point, and preparing for the Olympics of 1930 at Los Angeles, third.

The other finalists were Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club, a sabre representative of the United States in the last Olympics; Merriman Lynch of the Philadelphia Fencers' Club, both of whom contested in the fence-off for second place; and Max Kapner of New York University.

Fourteen Candidates

Fourteen candidates appeared for the test, consisting of the six qualifiers from New York, three representatives of the United States Army modern pentathlon team from West Point, three from Philadelphia and two from the Connecticut division. They were divided into two strips with three qualifiers from each, as follows:

Strip 1—Norman Cohn, Fencers' Club; Gerald I. Cetrulo, J. Sanford Saltus Club, and M. A. de Capriles, New York University Fencers' Club of the New York qualifiers; Kenneth L. Terrell, New Haven Fencers, Connecticut division; Albert Kaiser, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, Pennsylvania division, and Lieut. John M. Pesek, U. S. A., and Lieut. C. E. Byers, U. S. A. Cohn made a clean score of five wins, while de Capriles and Byers, with 4 wins and 2 losses each, were the other qualifiers.

Strip 2—Wallace H. Goldsmith, Fencers' Club; Max Kapner, New York University, and Edwin S. Dow, J. Sanford Saltus Club, of the New York qualifiers; Milton Tarlau, University of Pennsylvania, and Merriam Lynch, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, Pennsylvania Division; Wallace A. Walker, Yale University, Connecticut Division, and Lieut. C. J. Barrett, U. S. A. Kapner, Lynch and Walker were the qualifiers, with 4 victories and 2 defeats each.

Fourfold Tie

In the final round, de Capriles won four of his five bouts, and double-touched with Walker; while other double touches forced a fourfold tie for the second and third places, between Walker, with two wins, one loss and two double touches, counting as losses; Lynch, with two wins, two losses and one double touch; Cohn, with two wins and three losses; and Byers, also with two wins and three losses.

On the fence-off Walker defeated all three of the others, while Byers defeated Lynch and Cohn for third place. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR EPEE FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University Fencers' Club, defeated Kapner, Lynch, Cohn, Byers and double touched with Walker.

Wallace A. Walker, Yale University, defeated Kapner, Cohn and double touched with Lynch and de Capriles.

Lieut. Clovis E. Byers, U. S. A., defeated Walker, Cohn.

Merriman Lynch, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Kapner, Byers, and double touched Walker.

Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club, defeated Kapner, Lynch.

Max Kapner, New York University, defeated Byers.

FENCE-OFF FOR SECOND AND THIRD PLACES

Walker defeated Lynch, Cohn, Byers.
Byers defeated Cohn, Lynch.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Dartmouth 42, Princeton 23.
Rutgers 41, Lafayette 22.
Hamilton 35, Union 29.
Lehigh 38, Crescent A. C. 34.
Middlebury 26, Vermont 16.
Purdue 29, Northwestern 16.
Trinity 41, R. I. State 30.
Mass. Aggies 35, Williams 31.
Springfield 49, Amherst 20.
Wesleyan 33, Northeastern 26.
Penn-Southern 47, Louisiana 33.
Harvard 56, Brown 24.
Milton 25, Mount Morris 24.
Carleton 43, South Dakota 21.
Augustana 34, Carthage 28.
St. Viator 30, Illinois College 18.

Columbia U. C. Keeps Lead Undefeated

Interest Centers on Battle for Second Place in Class A Squash

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	Pct.
Columbia Univ. C.	12	0	67	17	1.000
Crescent Athletic Club	8	4	50	34	.667
New York Athletic C.	7	5	57	27	.583
Harvard Club	7	5	44	40	.583
Yale Club	5	7	37	47	.417
Princeton Club	*4	7	36	41	.364
Fraternity S. T. C.	*2	9	20	57	.182
Park Ave. Squash Club	2	10	18	66	.167

*One round unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With Columbia University Club safely in first place, the twelfth round of the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship developed a battle for second place with Crescent Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club, and Harvard Club all after the position.

Harvard Club, with one of its foremost stars of past years back in his old-time form, scored the first round of the struggle, winning from New York Athletic Club on the Harvard Club courts, 5 to 2. This placed Crescent Athletic Club, which won the odd match from Princeton Club on the courts of the latter, in second place, with the other two tied for third.

Columbia University Club defeated Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 6 to 1, on the Columbia courts, and Park Avenue Squash Club defaulted its match to Yale Club.

The two remaining rounds, as well as the postponed match between Princeton Club and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, from the eleventh round, will not be held until after the individual championships, which start Friday at the Yale Club.

The chief interest of the day was the match between F. V. S. Hyde, former United States champion, who has resumed his old place at the head of the Harvard Club lineup, and Harry F. Wolf, the Winged Foot leader, who was in the first 10 the last year that Hyde won the title. They met in the Clyde Martin invitation tournament last month, and Wolf won in straight games. But this time the result was reversed, with Hyde emerging victor after a hard pull up in the last game, in which Wolf led at 10—3, only to lose the advantage and the match, 6—15, 15—11, 18—16. The summaries:

HARVARD CLUB 5, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 2

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated H. F. Wolf, New York, 6—15, 15—11, 18—16.

Bernwell Elliott, Harvard Club, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 9—15, 18—16, 15—8.

R. M. Kirkland, New York, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15—10, 6—15, 15—8.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, won from F. M. Loughman, New York, by default.

G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated J. C. Lyons, New York, 11—15, 15—7, 15—7.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, defeated S. R. Greene, New York, 15—11, 15—8.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated M. H. Westerfield, New York, 15—8, 10—15, 18—14.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 4, PRINCETON CLUB 3

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, 15—9, 15—10.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Treadwell, Crescent, 15—9, 15—6.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, 15—0, 15—7.

C. M. Bull, Crescent, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—12, 15—10.

Frank Hart, Crescent, defeated H. R. Suthoen Jr., Princeton Club, 8—15, 18—14, 15—4.

R. G. Messer, Crescent, defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, 15—2, 17—15.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, won from J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, by default.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity, 15—10, 15—3.

D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—6.

W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., defeated S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, 15—12, 15—11.

H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., 17—15, 15—17, 15—5.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—8, 12—15, 15—12.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., defeated C. W. Dingee, Fraternity, 12—15, 15—8, 15—10.

Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., defeated G. M. Edmondson Jr., Fraternity, 15—5, 10—15, 15—7.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Yale 40, Brown 22.

BY-PLAYS

Americans Making Golfing Precedents

R. H. BAUGH, the first American ever to captain the Oxford University Golf Club, has distinguished himself by winning the President's gold medal with scores of 81 and 71, the latter bettering by one stroke the previous amateur record for the Southfield course. Oxford golfers' hopes are now high for the intervarsity match with Cambridge at Hoylake next month, and they are such a well-balanced side that unbiased critics fully expect Cambridge's sequence of successes—the Light Blues have been victorious the last four years—will be brought to an abrupt conclusion.

Baugh has not only selected his team with exquisite care, but he has himself contributed greatly to Oxford's success this winter by a series of remarkable personal triumphs over such renowned players as T. A. Bourne, Rex Hartley, both nominated as "probables" for the British Walker Cup team; G. D. Roberts and J. A. Bott. For the last two places on the Oxford team Captain Baugh felt there were four candidates of approximately equal claims for inclusion, and he is now trying out the unusual method of matching each one against the others in turn. Each pair is to meet twice so as to obviate freak results as much as possible, and the two with the best aggregates after this searching test will be awarded the coveted "Blues." Among the four players concerned are two Americans—Stuart and Harry Scheftel—and J. Adams and A. M. Tew. If the Scheftel brothers are successful, there will be four Americans on the Oxford team—an occurrence without precedent in the history of university golf. The Scheftels are sons of the Paris representative of a New York bank, and have played most of their golf in France, though it may be recalled that Stuart won the boys' championship of Britain two years ago.

* * *

Australian Still Making Billiard History

Walter Lindrum, the Australian pocket billiard player, who is in a class all by himself, succeeded in one of his minor ambitions this week, when he brought the total of his four-figure breaks since the beginning of his British tour to 50. Soon after his arrival he said he hoped to do this before leaving, a feat actually accomplished with a margin of several weeks to spare.

* * *

Weissmuller Has Original Interpretation

Speed swimmers, generally, and many otherwise well-informed swimming coaches will be surprised to learn that John Weissmuller gives an entirely original interpretation to the value of the leg action in his style of stroke. This explanation of the function of the legs is one of half a dozen or more secrets, he reveals for the first time in his book, "Swimming the American Crawl," to be published early in April by the Houghton, Mifflin Company of Boston. The importance of the legs in propulsion in the crawl stroke has been greatly overemphasized, according to Weissmuller. He says they can contribute only 10 per cent or less of the forward drive, because the arms efficiently used are pulling at a greater speed. You cannot deliver much push to an automobile if you walk at one mile an hour, while the engine of the auto is driving at 10 miles an hour. That illustrates the propelling value of the legs in the perfected crawl stroke, according to Weissmuller.

The chief value of efficient leg action is in pushing the body up to a high, hydroplaning position, so that the shoulders and chest skim over the top of the water, reducing resistance and freeing the arms. This is a new conception of the part the legs play in the crawl stroke, and is no doubt one of the most important of the tricks of technique that account for Weissmuller's astounding speed. His discussion of just what this leg stroke is and how it may be mastered, and how it differs from the strokes used by his leading contemporaries, forms one of the most interesting phases of his book.

MANY ANNAPOLIS MEN TO JOIN MARINE CORPS

ANNAPOLIS—The greatest group of athletes in the history of the Marine Corps will join that service from the United States Naval Academy class which graduates in June.

Among the number are the captains of three varsity teams, Russell Lloyd '30, leader of the track team and also football back and basketball guard; Paul Moret '30, of the boxing team and football end, and T. B. Hughes '30, captain of the gymnastic squad.

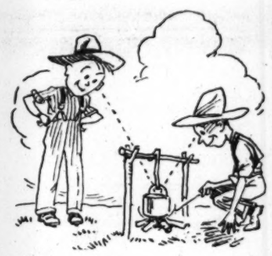
Others in the group are H. W. Bauer '30, football back, basketball and baseball player; F. D. Beans '30, football end; P. W. Russell '30, crew; F. H. Williams '30, and E. W. Fry Jr. '30, boxers; B. F. S. Trippensee '30, and Stewart Boyle '30, of the soccer team; W. B. Steiner '30, gymnastic team; E. C. Renfro '30, football player and boxer, and J. T. Wilbur '30 of the fencing team.

MISS CONOVER WINS AT ARCHERY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Jane Conover, of Princeton, N. J., outshot a field of 26 in an archery tournament here Wednesday, to win a silver arrow competition, six arrows over the 30-yard range. Miss Conover scored 46 out of a possible 54. Mrs. Edward Schwartz, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was second, with 41. Of nearly a score of men competitors none finished in the prize-winning list.

CROCKER ELECTED CAPTAIN

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Walton T. Crocker '31, Reading, Mass., has been elected hockey captain of the Middlebury College hockey team. The new captain was a wing last season, but was shifted to left defense this year. He is first baseman on the baseball team.



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OLD MOTORCYCLES IN A 52-MILE RACE

Machines, All Built Prior to 1914, Amuse Thousands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Thousands of spectators lining the 52-mile road from London to Brighton on a recent Sunday saw some 60 "old crock" motorcycles, all built prior to 1914, racing at speeds occasionally approaching 20 miles an hour, in the Pioneer Run, an event which proved to be one of the most popular sporting fixtures ever held on the Brighton road, which for centuries has been the scene of famous coaching, cycling, roller-skating, running, walking, and motor races.

Starting from Croydon Airdrome, the 70 entrants, perched on the high frames of their old machines, had difficulty in progressing owing to the crowds, but by the time Redhill had been reached the field was beginning to straggle out.

Some riders had to dismount and push at frequent intervals; and there was a good deal of pedaling up some of the hills, while tow-ropes were sometimes in demand.

A. G. Reynolds, more accustomed to measuring speed in hundreds of miles per hour, for he was the official timekeeper for the Schneider Trophy international air contest held last September, rode an old machine salvaged from a scrap heap in Chelsea and made roadworthy in his own home. E. T. Turner drove a Minerva which was built in 1903 and had seen considerable service in driving a lathe and grindstone. A. N. Troughton was seen on a 1904 mount which had changed hands many times, and which he acquired for 4s. complete.

A feature of the trial was the number of well-known racing motorcycle drivers who were competing. Graham Walker, winner of the fastest road race for motorcycles and of many Continental Tourist Trophy races, had considerable difficulty in starting his 1911 Rudge.

There was F. A. McNab, original holder of the one-hour record with a speed of 45 miles an hour, sedately riding alongside G. E. Nott, present holder of the same record at a speed of 106 miles an hour. And there were many other names more familiar in the Isle of Man when the Tourist Trophy races are on there.

F. G. Parrow's 1919 Chater-Lea ceased firing on one cylinder in the first mile, but it completed the run on the other. Miss Nora Everitt, the only girl rider, had a trouble-free journey. Altogether 56 of the 67 starters reached Brighton, where the surviving machines were displayed beside their 1930 descendants. The chief prize, the Pioneer Cup, awarded for the best performance, was won by Mr. McNab on his 1913 B. S. R.

Argentine Swimmer to Enter Yale Next Fall

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

ALBERT V. ZORILLA, the young Argentine swimmer who defeated many of the world's leading stars in winning the 400-meter Olympic championship at Amsterdam in 1928, has announced his intention of entering Yale University next fall. He will be eligible for varsity competition a year later.

Zorilla, who arrived from Argentina on Wednesday, expects to train in New York while preparing for Yale and to compete in the United States outdoor swimming championships at Los Angeles in July. He may also compete in the indoor championships at Chicago in April if he can get in condition soon enough.

PAN-AMERICAN GAMES MARCH 15

HAVANA (AP)—Nine Latin-American countries are definitely scheduled to compete in the second Pan-American Olympic Games, beginning March 15 at Oriental Park, and a total of nearly 750 athletes will parade before Gen. Gerardo Machado y Morales, President of Cuba, the Olympic committee announced on Wednesday.

The competing nations are Panama, Jamaica, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Santo Domingo and Cuba. Mexico is the only one which has not yet notified the Cuban national commission of the events she will enter and the athletes to compete.

Of the others all will enter the soccer event except Panama. Baseball will include all except Honduras and Jamaica. Swimming will list Jamaica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama and Cuba. Other events are shooting, tennis, basketball, fencing, volleyball, golf and handball.

Up to the present time, there are 543 athletes entered. Cuba has named 200, El Salvador 100, Panama 70, Guatemala 63, Jamaica 50, Honduras 30 and Costa Rica 30. It is expected that Mexico will enter with 200 men.

As soon as the Mexican notification is received the program of events from March 15 to April 5 will be drafted.

FAVORITES WIN IN ORMOND BEACH GOLF

ORMOND, BEACH, Fla. (AP) — All favorites survived the first round of match play Wednesday in the women's south Atlantic golf championship.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, the medalist, and Miss Maureen Orcutt advanced to the second round easily, the former eliminating Mrs. Harry Morse, Greenwich, Conn., 6 and 4, while Miss Orcutt defeated Miss E. Mathews, Rye, N. Y., 8 and 7.

Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, scored the best round of the day when she defeated Mrs. C. Harbroug, 6 and 5, playing out the bye holes to add a beautiful 35 to her outward card of 40.

Miss Ruth Replogle of Oklahoma City, managed to remain in the running by laying her third shot five inches from the cup on the eighteenth green for a birdie 4 to gain a 1-up decision over Mrs. F. V. Jackson, Narragansett Pier, R. I. Both scored conservative 86's, one over women's par for the course.

Mrs. M. Hochheimer beat Mrs. E. Ross, Larchmont, N. Y., 4 and 3, to meet Miss Van Wie, while Marion Bennett of New Britain, Conn., disposed of Miss Helen Smith, Meriden, Conn., 4 and 3, and will meet Miss Lillian Holland, New York, in the second round. The latter had her hands full before she could eliminate Mrs. C. C. Ronalds, Montreal, Que., 2 and 1.

Miss Orcutt will meet Mrs. Hanley in the second round while Miss Replogle will play Mrs. L. C. Riley, Pittsburgh, who conquered Miss Elsie Selick, Glen Ridge, N. J., 6 and 5.

HARVARD NINE WILL PLAY 29 CONTESTS

According to the official schedule announced on Wednesday, the Harvard University baseball team will play 29 games during the coming season. The first contest will be with Boston University on April 5, with the annual series with Yale University closing the schedule June 16 and 17, and the third game, if necessary, on June 21.

This is the greatest number of games the Crimson has attempted to play in recent years. The schedule follows:

April 5—Boston; 7—Richmond; 8—William and Mary; 9—Quantico Marines; 10—Georgetown; 11—Catholic; 12—Columbia; 16—Bowdoin; 22—Maine; 24—Colgate; 26—U. S. S. Southern; 29—Colby.

May 1—New Hampshire; 3—Syracuse; 10—Pennsylvania; 14—Bates; 15—Villanova; 17—Dartmouth; 21—Brown; 23—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 24—Syracuse at Syracuse; 27—Georgetown; 30—Brown at Providence; 31—Holy Cross.

June 4—Rhode Island State; 7—Holy Cross at Worcester; 10—Alumni; 11—Quantico Marines; 14—Tufts at Medford; 17—Yale at New Haven; 18—Yale; 21—Yale at New Haven in case of tie.

Dean Mathey Wins From John H. Doeg

Defeats the Californian in Straight Sets in Bermuda Tennis

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—The defeat of John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., one of the best of the younger tennis stars in the United States, by Dean Mathey, Cranford (N. J.) veteran, who only once attained the honor of a first 10 ranking in the United States, provided the third round of the Bermuda tennis championships Wednesday with one of the biggest upsets in the history of the tournament. Mathey won in straight sets, 6—2, 7—5.

Mathey, playing a great game, started playing up to the net and rushed the California youth off his feet, never giving him a chance to steady his game. Doeg made just one rally late in the match to carry the second set to deuce. With Mathey leading at 5—4, Doeg broke through the veteran's service to make it 5—all but dropped his own service to lose the match.

Two young Texans, Bruce P. Barnes and R. Berkeley Bell, reached the semifinals by easy victories. Barnes defeated H. Caner of Bermuda, 6—3, 6—2. Bell eliminated Henry R. Guild of Boston, 6—1, 6—4. Herbert L. Bowman of New York became the fourth semifinalist by eliminating Karl S. Pfaffman, former Harvard star, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., the defending titleholder, in the women's singles championship, advanced to the final round after a three-set battle with Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston. The scores were 6—4, 3—6, 7—5. Both played splendid games, with Miss Anderson holding only a slight margin. Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston won the other semifinal match from Mrs. H. R. Guild of Boston, 6—8, 6—1, 6—4. The leading teams in the women's doubles, Miss Anderson and Mrs. Guild, and Miss Sigourney and Miss Rice, went through their first round matches in an easy fashion.

FRAZIER ELECTED CAPTAIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Harold Frazier of Paterson, N. J., has been elected captain of the New York University swimming team for next season, it was announced Wednesday. Frazier prepared at Lawrenceville and has been a consistent performer in the 50-yard and 440-yard swims, and also the relay.

RHODES SUCCEEDS McLAREN

LARAMIE, Wyo. (AP)—John Rhodes, freshman coach and baseball mentor at the University of Nebraska, has been appointed athletic director at the University of Wyoming. Rhodes succeeds George W. McLaren, who has been coach for the last three years.

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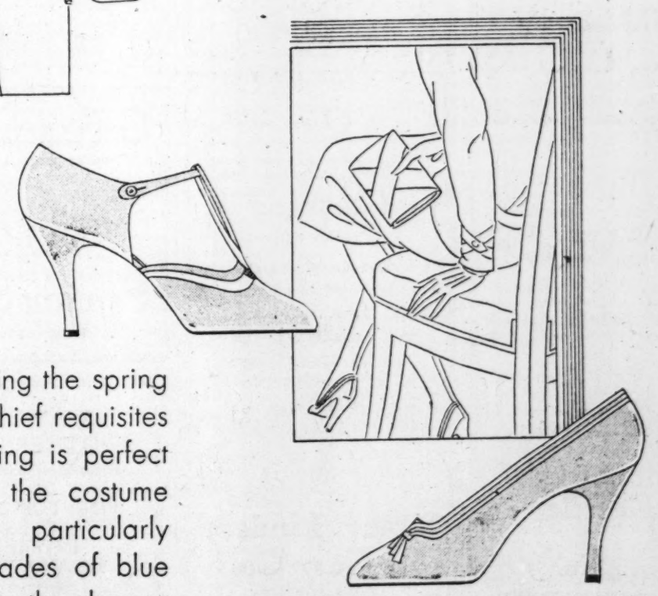

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Speaker Says Manager Who Wants Beer Garden Is Blind to Interest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Any park manager who wishes to see the beer garden restored in any form whatever, is blind to his own best interests, Harry A. Ackley, vice-president of the New England Amusement Men's Association, told members of the association in convention here.

"The modernized park is regarded with pride," he said. "It is an important factor in the lives of industrial cities. Business men of the better type have come to administer them. The park restaurants and the food they serve have been greatly improved. In fact genuine progress and reforms have animated the industry."

He referred to flowers and the work of competent gardeners as an important factor in the management of a successful amusement park, citing the example of a large park in the West that depends on flowers as a prime attraction. This park, he said, "does not appeal to the public with roller coasters and hot dogs, but with tulips, roses and peonies and all the procession of marvelous beauty that a real gardener can present."

The amusement park of the future will be a place of beauty, said F. W. Darling, past president of the National Association of Amusement Parks. Things that will be eliminated, he predicted, are shadeless, unkempt walks; bizarre and inharmonious color effects; the "noise of smashing devices and bellowing bands," and the spirit of rowdyism as opposed to the spirit of play.

Andrew A. Cassassa, Mayor of Revere, Mass., president of the association, presided, and 150 members attended. Norman S. Alexander, president of the national association, and other national officers advocated new ideas and attractions in park management.

Bills Leave Indian Control to States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Charles J. Rhoads, head of the Indian Service, announced Feb. 24 they had indorsed the Johnson-Swing bills permitting decentralization of Indian control from the federal to the state governments, and permitting the States to take over the administration of certain phases of the Indian problem. The bills permit the Department of the Interior, at its discretion, to arrange with the states for the education, care and relief of Indians.

The bill's provision will relate particularly to states where Indian tribal life is largely broken up, and in which Indians are to a considerable extent mixed with the general population. In such states Indian education, for example, becomes so intermixed with that of the general education of the community that the maintenance of a state school system and a separate school system for Indians is said to be uneconomical and contrary to efficient administration. The bill would make it possible for state educational agencies to take charge of Indian schools and for the Federal Government to bear the added expense.

The bills affect chiefly California at the outset, but in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Oklahoma and in some other states, situations are developing which are said to point in the same direction.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued consideration of tariff bill.

Lobby Committee proceeded with Muscle Shoals investigation.

House Judiciary Committee continued hearings on proposals to modify Eighteenth Amendment.

Banking Committee continued investigation of group, branch and chain banking.

Immigration Committee took up in executive session revised Johnson bill to restrict Western Hemisphere immigration.

Interstate Commerce Committee took up miscellaneous bridge bills in executive session.

Representative Driver, defended Edgar A. McCulloch of Federal Trade Commission against charges that he aided in forming agreement that resulted in cottonseed oil trust.

Chairman McFadden of Banking Committee renewed opposition to participation of Federal Reserve System in Bank of International Settlements.

Agriculture Committee continued hearings on proposed experimental work to utilize waste farm products.

Appointment of commission to study methods of enabling President immediately to mobilize all resources of the United States in the event of war was proposed in resolution introduced in behalf of Senator Reed, (R.), Pennsylvania.

Cochran bill to preserve Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, as a memorial was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee. The bill would authorize $25,000 to recondition the vessel and bring it to the national capital.

'SILVER BULLET' ON WAY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Kaye Don left Southampton on the Berengaria Feb. 26, with his racing car, Silver Bullet, for the speed trials at Daytona Beach, Fla. He is accompanied by his sister who, it is stated, will be the first woman assistant at a world's speed record attempt.

What's Right With America? Refusal to Imitate Evidenced in Its Books

* * *

Searching Inquiry Forms Keynote of Literary Expression—Newspapers Teem With Reviews—Europe's Latest Philosophies Afford Conversational Topics

* * *

XV—THE NEW INTEREST IN BOOKS

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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Ludwig Lewisohn, in his introduction to a projected history of American literature (which will, I hope, one day be published) makes some illuminating remarks. With many of them I disagree, for he, too, seems to minimize historical values. But I unreservedly agree with him when he says that readers seek in books both light and guidance, both precept and example, not after the way of old seekers of exact laws in a fixed and finished world, but as inquirers and fellow-workers in this vast and intricate business of human experience.

It is, perhaps, only in recent years that this type of reader arose—one to whom literature was no longer an elegant diversion or an illustration of the foreknown, but moral and religious research.

Inquiry is the keynote of the best and most characteristic American literature as it is of American life. Each generation should look at things with its own eyes. The great poems which we rightly cherish grew in the soil of their time. It is idle to ask for new Iliads, new Divine Comedies, new Paradise Losts, on the pattern of the old. They were not produced by accidental volition; they mirrored and represented the thought of their day in the glass of genius—and they are not to be repeated.

New "Confessions" Needed

So Edward Young, 200 years ago, proclaimed that the less we copy the renowned ancients the more we shall resemble them. That is obviously true, and every writer who has wrought greatly has instinctively felt its truth. Yet I think it has never been realized so deeply as today, and I think it has never been realized so deeply as in America.

The experience of each new age, says Emerson, requires a new confession. Amazingly some of the American writers, especially those of the middle West, reject obsolete forms, decline to revamp, as more or less efficient craftsmen, the literature of the nineteenth century. They attempt, with greater or less success, but mostly with sincerity, to employ the material around them, not the material which they can extract from books.

Ford Madox Ford, in support of his thesis that New York is not America, emphatically asserts that nowhere is there so great an intellectual curiosity, so great a desire for knowledge, and so great a determination to put that knowledge in employment, as on the great plains.

His conviction is that the artistic output of the United States is the most impressive in the world; its intellectual population is overwhelmingly greater than that of any other western nation interested in the arts; its youth has not been decimated in numbers, in vitality or in its interests. "Europe has lost a generation, America has not; and you cannot miss a beat in the great clock of Time and keep level in the race."

It is perhaps of exceptional importance to note the efforts made to interest the public at large in the works not only of Americans but of foreign writers. The newspapers hail the appearance of a book as a piece of news. Not every book. That would be impossible. But the selection is extremely good.

There appear, not merely formal reviews, but personal portraits. "The Man Behind the Book" is the title of a volume by Henry Van Dyke—and although the bulk of his sketches are of "classical" authors, there are at least two living writers that he treats in his fascinating style and makes really alive for us. That is the keynote of most of the journalism which occupies itself with literature. There is actually a standing headline in, I think, the Scripps-Howard newspapers: Behind the Backs of Books and Their Authors.

Solid Foundation Building

Certainly a good deal of this personalia is trivial; some of it is no more than publicity matter supplied by the publishers. But there remains, when the insignificant has been pared off, a large quantity of really interesting information regarding books and their authors that is well calculated to promote the sale of worth-while books.

Leading newspapers in New York and other cities devote a considerable amount of space to books—much more than similar newspapers in any other country. On Sundays some of them have a special supplement of 20 or more pages in which are full-page reviews of the principal publications. Similar treatment is accorded in weekly and monthly periodicals. With this lively and generous treatment of books and authors how is it possible for the American public not to be a reading public?

It is. It reads and buys books to an extent undreamed of in the older countries. And, be it remarked, it is not interested in American literature alone, but in the literature of the world. Most books that have attracted attention in their own country are promptly translated for the American market.

One Extreme to Another

Let a foreign author come to the United States to lecture, and he is assured of large audiences which are not afraid of paying good dollars to see and hear him. The process has gone so far that unkind commentators, who used to say that the United States was without culture, now say that America is culture-crazy.

Even with good guidance how is the ordinary reader to find his way in the huge and growing city of books and magazines? The reviews are helpful for the books; and, for the magazines, which are of the highest quality, thought-provoking and serious, there are now tabloid publications which profess to give the contents of the high-class magazines in condensed form. Some of them. I am told, have a monthly circulation of 300,000 or 400,000.

I was discussing them with the editor of a great national magazine, and he informed me that he could not decide whether it was wise to test the question of copyright; "On the one hand, they summarize my articles, and many people are content with the summaries. On the other hand, they may send some readers to the original article." He acknowledged, however, that since the tabloid magazines had come to have such a vogue his own circulation had increased. Yes, there are ample evidences of a great and growing interest in America in things artistic and intellectual.

Book Collectors Greet Quarterly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first issue of the Colophon, a quarterly publication, dedicated to the interests of book collectors, has just appeared here. Its publication is the result of more than a year's efforts on the part of Elmer Adler, Burton Emmett, Vrest Orton and John T. Winterich, leading members of the group of contributing editors under whose direction it is issued.

The periodical, it was announced, has been made possible through the generosity of an anonymous bibliophile, who has advanced sufficient money for the initial financing of it.

While a periodical in nature, the Colophon has been prepared with as much care as a finely printed book, and in order to maintain this high quality of craftsmanship, each issue will be limited to 2000 copies.

SENATE ACTS TO STABILIZE GRAIN PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

dealers to independent elevators and co-operatives that he has obtained to support his charges.

With the market well under the Farm Board's figure, these independent units, according to Mr. Nye, heavily stocked up with grain in anticipation some months ago of higher prices must now either join with the Government's plan or take the consequences.

Future Sale Heavy

The private traders who in the last few days of a hectic market have been "gambling" on thousands of bushels of futures around $1 a bushel, Mr. Nye declared, eventually will have to go to the farmers' grain corporation and buy grain to "cover" themselves. He states that 500,000,000 bushels of wheat futures were sold Feb. 25 on the Chicago grain exchange. This quantity is equal to about half the Nation's present grain supply.

Mr. Nye states that the farm members and the Farm Board have not received a single protest from a co-operative associated with the Government's organization. All the outcry, he declares, comes from those who have not joined. These units may join at any time and come within the protection offered by the Farm Board's policy, he declares, provided they have actual grain to sell and not "paper wheat."

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, who conferred at length with the President on Feb. 26 on the wheat situation, expressed the opinion that the Farm Board's policy of authorizing purchases of grain by its agencies had operated to avert a wheat panic. He said that the stabilization corporation had purchased between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels of May wheat and the National Grain Corporation 800 carloads of wheat from farmer co-operatives that had been forced to sell in the Chicago market.

'Exclusive' Buying Protested

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—W. H. Smith, president of the Wichita Board of Trade, has appealed to President Hoover for "immediate steps" to revoke the order of the Farmers National Grain Corporation limiting wheat purchases to grain handled by co-operative elevators.

Mr. Smith, in a telegram to the President, said the Stevens-Scott Grain Company of which he is president, was put "in the position of being eliminated from the grain business" by refusal of the federal farm board agency to buy wheat from other than co-operatives. The company has 10 independent elevators in Kansas and Oklahoma.

CHICAGO INQUIRY SAYS OFFICIALS PADDED PAY ROLL

Sanitary District Trustees Accused by Prosecutor—May Face Trial

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Evidence of padded pay rolls, contracts awarded to favored concerns and other forms of graft and corruption has been brought to light during the long investigation of the affairs of the sanitary district of Chicago during the regime of its former president, according to John E. Northup, Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County.

As a result of the inquiry, which started in the fall of 1928 and is now approaching the end, several trustees of the district and other officials will go to trial on charges of embezzlement, conspiracy and possibly bribery, the prosecutor said.

The latest efforts of the State's Attorney's office have been to procure the books of the U. S. A. Company, electrical contractors, which the prosecutors claim will show that "hundreds of thousands of dollars" of the taxpayers' money was "squandered" by officials of this company in conspiracy with sanitary district officers.

Extra Employees Found

The investigation has roughly been divided into two phases, one concerning padded pay rolls and the other fraudulent contracts. At one time there were approximately 4900 names on the district's pay rolls when, the State charges, 1000 persons were all that were required. Contracts for sanitary district work, it is claimed, were freely awarded to favored concerns after a mock formula of opening bids.

It was in the autumn of 1928 that Frank J. Loesch, Chicago's veteran campaigner for law and order, then engaged in an effort to uncover evidence of an alliance between crime and politics, opened the inquiry into sanitary district affairs. He started as a special assistant attorney-general, but when John A. Swanson, with his endorsement, was elected state's attorney, Mr. Loesch continued his work as first assistant in that office.

Several grand juries, regular and special, heard the evidence gathered by the law enforcement machinery and indictments were voted. As yet none of the officials involved have been brought to trial, but a wholesome improvement in the conduct of the district has been reported.

In December, 1928, thousands of Sanitary Board employees were discharged. Later, approximately 2000 men and women whose names appeared on the District's payrolls filed through the grand jury rooms, explaining what work they had—or had not—done in return for their salaries. In this check-up fictitious names and addresses were uncovered in large numbers.

Excess Paid on Bids

The investigation of contracts, which followed, showed that the district paid prices as high as 80 per cent above legitimate bids in some cases, according to the State.

A third phase of the investigation of sanitary district affairs concerns the payment of income taxes by several offices and the federal Government is represented in these cases by George E. Q. Johnson, United States District Attorney.

"The results of all our work are available," Mr. Northup announced. "Most assuredly those implicated in the evidence will be brought to trial."

Bill Seeks Repeal of Capital Penalty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Statistics showing that the homicide rate is highest in states having capital punishment have just been made public by the League to Abolish Capital Punishment. They indicate that the rate is more than double in proportion to population in these states.

The league's analyses are based on the figures of the Federal Bureau of Census and have been submitted to all members of the Legislature in preparation for the public hearing at Albany March 11 on the Feld-Samburg bill to substitute life imprisonment for capital punishment in first degree cases.

The statistics, which according to the league, "prove conclusively that the homicide rate is not rising in the states which have ended the death penalty," show that in 26 states having capital punishment, the homicide rates over the 10 year period from 1919 to 1928 was 8.3 per 100,000 population, as compared to 3.6 per 100,000 in states without the death penalty.

Loveland Appointed Parole Supervisor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In conformity with the program of Sanford Bates, superintendent of prisons in the Department of Justice, to extend and amplify the parole system among federal prisoners, Frank Loveland Jr., of Boston, has been named parole supervisor, to undertake a survey of the entire situation.

Under the program of Mr. Bates, outlined in statements to Congress, he would make the parole one of the most important functions of the federal prison system with the idea of finding positions and places in society for freed prisoners, in furtherance of rehabilitation work. Mr. Loveland was formerly connected with the Department of Correction in Massachusetts, has had experience as prison inspector in the institutions of Georgia, and was one of the members of the Harvard crime survey board.

"This survey work," Mr. Bates said, "is to be undertaken by the department in order to make the penal system more effective through a vigilant system of supervision. It is hoped that existing agencies and officials may be induced to co-operate to provide a closer system of oversight of the penal system as applied to federal institutions."

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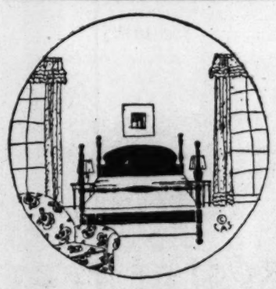
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THE HOME FORUM

On Finding a Forgotten House

AUTUMN of the year it was in my New England, and the leaves were falling. From elms and maples and sycamores they came twirling and sidling down—here a red leaf, there a bronze or golden—through an air so quiet that the day seemed holding its breath at the spectacle of its own beauty. Veils of haze drawn before the purple distances made every vista mysterious and every sound came drowsily from far away.

The twisted lane I followed that slumbrous afternoon had long since lost all memory of its plan and purpose. Where it began, if anywhere on the hither side of fairyland, the oldest inhabitant of that countryside could not have told me, and whither it was going on its ramble through fields and over swamps and round the shoulders of a hundred hills, no wanderer, such as I, had ever had the patience to discover. I liked its vagrant mood, answering exactly to my own and to that of the dream-hearted day; I liked its dawdling and procrastination, its random whim, its defiance of all responsibility. That little lane was running away. Like the lady in the old ballad, it was "gone with the raggle-taggle gypsies, O."

Running away from what? On that gold-dusty October afternoon I knew very well what it was escaping from because I too was then a truant and a runagate. It was shrugging its brown bright shoulders at all the duties of roads; it shook its astered locks at all respectability and at all that might reasonably have been expected of it. For two hundred years at least it had served our strange human purposes, had borne the impress of our will, and now it had earned a rest. Year by year, as I could see, it sank deeper down into the folded peace of nature from which we had taken it, and the time was near at hand when it would disappear from all our maps and memory and would be traveled only by the deer and fox and timid mouse. Yet there is nothing in the world so loaded and surcharged with human memories and significances as a road or lane that mankind has abandoned—unless it be a house that once held and sheltered and guarded us which is now left forever to the "slow smokeless burning of decay."

Rounding a bend of the lane where it ran through open woodland, I saw such a house before me. A few trees, sparsely leaved, held up their gorgeous tatters beside it, splashing the unpainted clapboards with crimson, and four huge hickories that were like so many columns of unalloyed gold stood behind to ward off the impending onset of the forest. Weathered and stained by two hundred winters, enriched by the mosses and lichens that had grown and clung to it during the summers of two centuries, the house seemed as much more native to the scene than the trees that stood about as it was older than they. Stanch and four-square it stood, with ridgepole still unsagging, its great central chimney still as erect as the mason had left it, although no smoke had poured up from the hearth for long years and years. When twilight stole out from the woods, I knew, there would come a little owl to perch in the branches of the apple tree that brushed a southern corner, and in the early mornings of summer the antlered stag could find no better browsing ground than this for his does and fawns.

It was with a faint sense of invading an undefended sanctuary that I walked slowly up the path, so long unused to human tread and so pathetically overgrown by weeds and moss, and stepped to one of the lower windows. What I saw within that room—a hearth, a pair of fire tongs, and a decrepit chair—was nothing much to enumerate but was a great deal for the fancy to brood upon and for the heart to ponder. This room, for how long I could not say, had been a center and a focus for all the thoughts and wishes of men and women and children who had loved their home as I do mine. Their labor, their plans, their fondest aspirations, began and ended here. Most vividly, during the scant seconds that I stood gazing in upon them there, I saw them gathered at nightfall about the blazing fire—the father and mother purposeful and energetic, the grandfather whose tasks were done, the children who knew little as yet of the great world outside this secluded New England valley. Completely oblivious they all were of the future world to which I myself belonged, wholly absorbed in their own warm sufficient present. I saw or felt their assurance that the world about them would always remain what it was, for they were farming folk and so had a deeper right to this assurance and security than those who dwell in cities. They had the virtues and the powers that are developed in the country's stern routine, and theirs was the simple integrity that comes of basing hopes upon substantial actualities. And yet, for all their confidence, not only these that I imagined gathered there about that cold forsaken hearth but all of their kind are gone. They have vanished in the ways of a hundred years, and the place of them shall know them no more. Men and women of different thoughts and manners, of different speech, yes, and even of different races, are now the tillers of this land in so far as it is tilled at all. Merely by the ticking and ticking of unwearying clocks the people that made New England have been changed and wafted away.

Only for a few seconds I stood looking at the window, for an overmastering sense that I was but an intruder there drew me quickly aside. I have studied these people; I know the books they wrote and the pictures they painted; I know the fashion of their clothing and of their furniture and what they thought of politics and society and religion; yet I was a stranger from a strange land, in spite of the fact that my home is in the next valley, separated from theirs by a single range of hills. If one of the elders, seeing my face at the pane, had come out to talk with me I should not have known how to make myself understood, for there would have been a hundred years between us. Space, tradition, speech, laws and social customs, racial memories, treasures of thought and of art, we should have had in common, but these would not have been enough to counterbalance the weight of a hundred years; that single thin slice of time intervening between us would have been sufficient to make us almost wholly strange to each other. Nothing, I think, is less comprehensible, is more utterly mysterious, than time. How swiftly it estranges like from like, dimming the dearest things more irrevocably than distance!

After turning from the window, I remember, I went round the side of the house and sat for an hour beneath one of the four hickories, trying hard by every power of imagination and recollection that I had to pierce that wedge of time. I brought to bear every pertinent fact I knew about the people of old New England and strove to realize that the many persons who had looked upon this house through several generations as their home had been in every way as actual as the farmers who now dwell among these hills—as actual as myself. As a fact, anyone can understand and grant this, but as a vivid realization it is extremely hard to grasp. I had, to assist my toiling fancy, this strong substantial house they built—this house upon which I could still see the marks of their long occupancy and of their loving labor. They had made the clearing in which I sat, and one of the latest of them—showing thereby a comparatively recent delight in the beauty of trees—had spared these four golden hickories. They too had worked these rocky fields, father and son, father and son, and had grown to love them as the country can be loved only by those who meet and contend with it with scythe and ax and harrow and plough. All this I knew—but O, the tyrannous present! I could not see in the picture of fancy the cleared and prosperous acres that were their pride, for the young birches and the hardy red cedars covered every slope and swale. Where they planted corn and oats and rye the deer make now their winter quarters. Their orchard yields a pocketful of wild apples in the autumn, and even the bees almost forget it in the spring.

What remains, then, of their labor? From their strength and skill and long devotion how much better, how much wealthier, how much wiser and happier is the world today? As I rose at last from my seat beneath the sycamore I said to myself, by way of conclusion to the whole matter: "America remains—at least a great part of what I love and honor in America. All that was best in these men and women has been somehow saved and is still at work in the world. The loss of what has been left behind may seem grievous to some, but it need not seem so to a dreamer such as I who is helped, by this forgotten house and by the manumitted lane that runs before it, to revive the past and to recall its stern vigor. To America herself such things as these are not lost, for she is one, as Robert Frost has said, who 'has lived in turning to fresh tasks.'" O. S.

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Color Prints East and West

IT IS a matter of considerable interest to lovers of the Eastern color print to watch the different directions in which it evolves when subjected to Western influences. This applies not only artistically but also as regards its technique. We all know that the Japanese color print is the product of three individuals, the artist who makes the design, and who, by the way, gets all the credit, the man who cuts the blocks, and the printer. A few Western artists, for the most part from America and England, who have visited Japan and worked there, have adopted this Japanese method of the division of labor. It is true that exception has been taken to the method by certain fastidious people both in England and in the United States. On the other hand, a Japanese artist, living in London, has adopted the English way, and himself designs, cuts and prints his own blocks—a sine qua non in order to become a member of the premier color print society.

Miss Lilian Miller has adopted yet another course. She has lived almost entirely in Korea, and Japan, and she speaks the Japanese language as if it were her own tongue. Moreover she exhibits in Japan at Japanese exhibitions otherwise reserved for Japanese artists, and has learned to perfection the native crafts of cutting and printing, an advantage no other artist—to this writer's knowledge—has enjoyed. Having mastered all the three processes, she has turned them to account in western fashion by designing, cutting and printing her own blocks in Japan.

Miss Miller, who has only recently returned from Japan, has brought with her a delightful bouquet of eastern prints—true products of the East, both in conception and execution. She has tackled some very ambitious problems of striking atmospheric effects, which she has translated with exceeding skill and outstanding decorative result. Most of her work, however, is confined to prints of a more conventional size, and among these are fascinating Korean and Japanese subjects, gateways and temples (of which the British Museum at once purchased two specimens), landscapes, blossoming trees, and so on. Some of the prints have the peculiar daintiness and beauty of Japanese prints. Others have the dignity befitting a temple, and are rich in color.

"Rain Blossoms" is as original in design as it is attractive in its subdued tones of blue and green, mauve and pale buff shades. The artist has caught to perfection the moist atmosphere of a rainy day.

So far Miss Miller's work has been entirely Japanese, in motif, conception and execution. Indeed, until recently, she had never seen any Western woodcut color prints. It will therefore be interesting to see how she will deal with the subjects of the Western world which she will now encounter.

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Rain Blossoms. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Lilian Miller.

Four Lines of Verse

There is quality in a simple rhymed verse to touch the emotions of a child. It is like perfume hidden in a bottle, ready to float into the air at the moment of release.

A certain poem contained in a book of childish rhymes had many verses. They told of some incident written for the express purpose of appealing to a small reader, yet herein lies a significant fact; the first four lines only were heeded, the remainder being purposely overlooked. Even in those early days the discriminating faculty was at work, prompted by an apprehension that the exquisite joy of the opening lines might be tampered with if added to in any way. And so these opening lines were lifted from their setting and placed apart; and there they rested, and there they still remain, and the scent is as strong today as it was then—a tenderly sweet perfume.

There was nothing to connect those lines with any specially happy event. So far as can be remembered they stood entirely on their own merit. Why they spoke as they did, and why they still speak with the same intensity, is a question often pondered.

"'Twas a Sunday morning in early May,
A beautiful, sunny, quiet day,
And all the village, old and young,
Trooped to church when the bell was rung."

There it is—as simple a verse as ever found its way onto paper; and yet it gripped a small child with such exquisite force that she would repeat it and repeat it to herself for the sheer joy it brought.

It was the second line, particularly, that shone—"A beautiful, sunny, quiet day." It breathed of early wakings in a room of still sunshine, with the world resting in a holy content. Mornings of soft, warm kindliness, and everyone at ease; mornings of spring flowers and nesting birds, and soft, tiny feathers drifting on the sunbeams. And all this sweetness going on beyond a Venetian blind that let the light pass through its broken laths to rest in patches upon the wall.

They moved gently and silently, those golden patches, trooping, like the villagers—short patches and long patches—old and young—up the wall, on their way to church. "A beautiful, sunny, quiet day," so quiet, so sunny, so beautiful, that the golden patches ran together and melted into a restful glow.

There was another verse, the first verse of a hymn, which brought something of the same happiness though in a different way:

"The morning, the bright and the beautiful morning,
Is up, and the sunshine is all on the wing."

That was joyous. It was active and sparkling and alive. It spoke, always, of a certain corner of fresh young grass, where four roads met on the hillside in the shining, busy country air. It was connected with farm carts, and wagoners urging their horses on, and breath coming short and sharp, and a thousand birds chirping and fluttering excitedly in the thorns. A mid-week happiness, with a stir about and around; and someone coming to the porch and calling you in to breakfast; and curls bobbing wet upon your face as you ran up the dewy garden path.

The other morning an unexpected warmth rose from the outer world with the assurance that the winter was past and gone; and a dream-haze floated in the air, and a picture of a village in the early hours of sunrise. And there, with the same old-time power, the words sprang up and sang themselves, and it was—all suddenly—a beautiful, sunny, quiet day again.

Staple Inn, Holborn

Elizabethan gables fantastically breaking the skyline, projecting storeys of half-timber work delightful in their irregularity, leaded casements dotted about in a hap-hazard fashion, with their little panes of glass bright or grave by turn as the light changes, this is Staple Inn, the one-time Inn of Chancery that rears its old frontage in the busy thoroughfare of Holborn. A relic of the past? Yes, but it is something more than that. As an example of Elizabethan domestic architecture it stands unequalled in the whole of London, and behind the nodding gables is a small but beautiful hall, almost as ancient, that drowses through the years between two peaceful courtyards.

Nobody can express the feelings of a wanderer who strays by chance into this quiet spot better than Dickens did in "Edwin Drood":

"Behind the most ancient part of Holborn where certain gabled houses some centuries of age still stand looking on the public way, as if disconsolately looking for the old Bourne that has long run dry, is a little nook composed of two irregular quadrangles, called Staple Inn. It is one of those nooks, the turning into which out of the clashing street imparts to the relieved pedestrian the sensation of having put cotton wool into his ears and velvet soles on his boots."

Another great writer, Nathaniel Hawthorne, was similarly impressed, when on his first visit to London he says:

"I went astray in Holborn through an arched entrance. . . . The windows were open; it was a lovely summer afternoon, and I have a sense that bees were humming in the court, though this may have been suggested by my fancy, because the sound would have been so well suited to the scene. There was not a quieter spot in England than this."

The name of the Inn has been for long a subject of much controversy, but there is little doubt that Staple Inn means a custom's house, and in particular a custom's house for wool. For, long before the Inn became, in Henry V's reign, an Inn of Chancery for law students, it was a warehouse or Stapledehalle of the wool merchants, who have, by the way, left a memorial in the arms of the house, which are "Azure a woolpack, argent" to this day. This is to be seen carved over the entrance to the hall. . . . Staple's Inn Hall was in process of building between the years 1580 and 1592, and stands between the two little courtyards. It is in very perfect condition, and has a fine timber roof and some good heraldic stained glass. Perched on the roof is a delightfully designed little cupola or lantern, also a bell-cot, and on the garden front of the hall is a characteristic Gothic door, dated 1753.—HARRY PRINCE DUTTON, in "Half Hours in Old London."

The Little Town

Great cities have many to sing their praises, but the little old town may go unsung. So much is it still a part of the country that open gates may show old yards where wagons and cart horses present all the picturesque leisure of a farm, and where speckled hens pick up the grain fallen from carts as placidly as in a country lane. Should the little town lie on a high road, traffic of a strange and bewildering nature may roar through its main street, and disappear in the encircling fields beyond, but if off the highway nothing more fearsome than lumbering country carts, high-wheeled gigs, and an occasional automobile of homely aspect may disturb its ancient peace.

One such little town comes to memory, and in particular, one little street. The houses in it are more like cottages, and seem to have come there by mistaking it for a village, for they are so low that a farmer passing in his cart may touch the lichened roofs with his whip. The small paned windows give a peep, behind pots of geraniums, into low-ceiled cottage rooms; and most likely there may be seen at the open door, where a board prevents his exploring the street, a flaxen-haired baby sucking a crust with placid relish while he surveys the pigeons strutting in the sun.

The gardens in this little town are all unlike town gardens, for jostling each other in a sweet confusion are lavender and currant bushes, snapdragons and green peas, sunflowers and apple trees. The low-browed shop at the corner, with one step down and a jangling door bell, still sells balls of string, and bacon, and copybooks, bull's-eyes and crockery. Other shops betray their affinity to the country, for garden and field implements are more in evidence than urban goods, and only one or two shops pander to the fashions of the day. On market mornings cattle wander cheerfully down the street, and no one minds. Even the draper, with a dexterity that suggests experience, has been known to drive away red and white cows from inspecting the pile of ginghams on his counter; and ladies, out to buy household commodities, do not hesitate to frustrate the designs of wandering sheep.

As everyone in the little town knows everyone else there is a constant genial flow of conversation from door to door. If someone drives in from an outlying village the townsfolk assume the slightly sophisticated air of those who consider their town the focus of the surrounding country: but they are not averse to showing a genuine interest in the state of crops, nor becoming pleasantly rustic in the discussion of grain.

Here and there, behind high walls and iron scrolled gates that give glimpses of lawns and flower beds stand beautiful old houses that are the pride of the town; gabled, buttressed, many chimneyed houses where hospitality has held out lavish hands, and the same family names have been known back to dim ages. But these houses are always reticent, and it is the small cottage-like dwellings that are best remembered. The children who played on their cobbled doorsteps grow up and go away, but sometimes they come back, and it is always the humble little houses they look for. These wanderers may be seen leaning over the low bridge that spans the river in its osier beds, or loitering in quiet lanes near the granaries where patient cart horses wait the unloading of sacks, and all the air is misty with meal. Perhaps the wistful eyes of these wandering children see again the sunny morning where a little child first woke to the beauty and activity round him; and the little town gives them a sympathetic welcome; but what it understands least about them is their lack of interest in its latest pride and joy. From the metaled road whose widening has demolished some perfectly useless railings and an old tree near the duck pond, and from the gleaming plate-glass windows of the latest draper, these wanderers turn to the old market square that has not yet been improved, where timbered buildings overhang the pavement to whisper to each other their endless secrets. And then, having seen their fill, these wanderers disappear.

But there is yet another way of reaching the little town by neither road nor rail. This swift journey disturbs no townsfolk by a coldly critical glance at the latest improvement, nor a murmured wish that it had been better had they left old things alone. For the questing thought, returning to ancient byways like a homing dove, is happily satisfied, and blesses in its joy the little town.

Hellebore

It was the middle of January, a day fresh yet strangely mild and springlike for the time of the year, midwinter in Switzerland. A mist hung over the landscape, a mist through which the sun shone with a pale warm brilliance, dropping patches of gold through the open gateways between the clouds, onto the waters of the lake, in a broken pathway of light. Every now and then though the nearer mountains were veiled, the mist lifted to reveal the more distant ranges, their slate-blue outlines crested and streaked with snow.

On the green slopes of the hills near by, where the mist seemed thinner and more transparent, the stems and branches of the bushes and trees in copse and hedge, the earth, and the fallen leaves, showed rich shades of orange, purple and brown, soft and lovely in tone. In gentle undulations the ground dipped down to the lake in front, rising high at the back, with here and there a mass of gray rock thrusting itself out of the earth—crannied, moss-covered. Now and again a bird passed across the sky, a gray gull or a wood pecker.

All was quiet, tranquil, serene, yet the whole air seemed quickened with a sense of expectancy, of hope, a promise of something to come. At the sudden turn of a path in a small wood of sober brown, a flash of light seemed to reveal itself. It was the pale green torch of the hellebore standing up high, clear, unexpected, from its somber surrounding leaves, its head of delicate buds pressed warmly down against the wide thick stem, in a graceful curve. Here was an advance signal, the first sign of the young returning spring.

Meekness Versus Weakness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISUNDERSTANDING of the meaning of the word "meek" has occasioned a too frequent use of it in the sense of weakness, ready yielding to circumstances, or subservience to error. This false sense of meekness is quite the reverse of the true, spiritual quality, as one may see by a careful study of Christ Jesus' use of the word "meek" and his exercise of this quality.

We may well look to the Scriptures for the correct interpretation of meekness. Moses is there spoken of for his meekness; yet might and obedience characterized his deeds. Of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 163), "He who dated time, the Christian era, and spanned eternity, was the meekest man on earth." No one who understands Christian Science would think of making use of the words "weak" or "poor" to define the character of Jesus. Certainly, might characterized all his words and deeds. Even in his willing submission to the trying ordeal of the crucifixion, his conscious spiritual power gave him the mastery of the situation, just as it had in every circumstance or problem confronting him. The temptation in the wilderness and the hungry multitudes in the desert caused him to exercise his marvelous meekness and his mighty power, thereby evidencing that meekness is the handmaid of might, and that might is contingent upon meekness.

In the Master's forceful utterance, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and in his prayer of assurance, "I knew that thou hearest me always," may be seen the attitude of thought which gave him dominion over every claim of evil, including even conquest of the tomb. His continual sense of unity with divine Mind wrought in him complete self-immolation, with the accompanying exercise of spiritual power and conscious might. Pride, conceit, and kindred qualities had no place in his pure consciousness; hence, his meekness. Obedience to God and humility were manifest in all his acts.

In the Master's Sermon on the Mount is the promise, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth." To inherit the earth seems to be the purpose of mortals, although many of them persistently ignore the rule, the only rule, by which this may be achieved. In fact, those who are striving for possessions often exhibit qualities the opposite of those exemplified by the Master; but greed, envy, and pride are not the characteristics necessary for success even in material concerns. How much less can they inherit the promise! The divine law of good operates through such qualities as justice, mercy, self-forgetfulness, bringing into manifestation the abundance of God, good, and man is thereby seen as the inheritor of God's riches and bounty. Paul declared, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ."

The belief that man exists apart from God has resulted in a false personal, material sense which is boastful but not mighty, timid but not meek. Reversing the truth, this false sense argues that power is shown in the conquest of our fellow men rather than in the overcoming of error in our own thinking; and it substitutes pride of position for the joy of service. The supposed law of sin and death operates through this wrong mode of thought, and, if one yields to false suggestions, brings into human experience defeat, disappointment, and despair. Christian Science is bringing to mankind the power to silence the arguments of this false personal sense and to maintain the Christ-consciousness, wherein true meekness, humility, might, are invested with honor and success. On page 349 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christian Science is a divine largess, a gift of God—understood by and divinely natural to him who sits at the feet of Jesus clothed in truth, who is putting off the hypothesis of matter because he is conscious of the allness of God—'looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith.'"

The divine qualities of Christ Jesus are well depicted in the following stanzas:

"How beauteous were the works divine,
That in thy meekness used to shine,
That lit thy lonely pathway, trod
In wondrous love, O Son of God!

. . . . . .

"Oh! who like thee so humbly bore
The scorn, the scoffs of men, before?
So meek, forgiving, Godlike, high,
So glorious in humility?"

Bright Stone

(In the Museum)

To learn that in rocks of the Liassic age, in the lead mines of Carinthia, are found rare deposits of a shelly limestone, wherein are embedded delicate drifts of ammonites and other fossil shells of the ocean;

And that this lovely and extravagant stone, the prized lumachel of the mineralogists, when expertly sawn and polished, reveals brilliant display of iridescent colors, rich and enthralling almost as precious opal, so that delighted possessors of the treasure call it "Fire Marble,"—

This, on a dull day, has much refreshment brought.

ELIOT WHITE.

Lights on the Sands

From Monomoy Point to Race Point in Provincetown—fully fifty miles—twelve coast guard stations watch the beach and the shipping night and day. . . .

Every night in the year, when darkness has fallen on the Cape and the sombre thunder of ocean is heard in the pitch pines and the moors, lights are to be seen moving along these fifty miles of sand, some going north, some south, twinkles and points of light solitary and mysterious. These lights gleam from the lanterns and electric torches of the coast guardsmen of the Cape walking the night patrols. When the nights are full of wind and rain, loneliness and the thunder of the sea, these lights along the surf have a quality of romance and beauty that is Elizabethan, that is beyond all stain of present time.

Sometimes a red flare burns on the edge of ocean. . . . "You are standing in too near to the outer bar," says the red light to the freighter lost in a night's downpour of March rain. "Keep off! Keep off! Keep off!" The signal burns and sputters, the smoke is blown away almost ere it is born; . . . the advancing breakers turn to volutes of rosy black, the seething foam to a strange vermilion pink. In the night and rain beyond the hole of light an answering bellow sounds, ship lights dim as the vessel changes her course, the red flare dies to a sizzling empty cartridge, the great dark of the beach returns to the solitary dunes. The next day it is all entered quietly in the station log: "Two-thirty-six A. M. saw freighter standing in toward outer bar, burnt Coston signals, freighter whistled and changed her course."

Every night they go; every night of the year the eastern beaches see the comings and goings of the wardens of Cape Cod. Winter and summer they pass and repass, now through the midnight sleet and fury of a great northeaster, now through August quiet and the reddish-golden radiance of an old moon rising after midnight from the sea, now through a world of rain shaken with heavy thunder and stabbed through and through with lightning. And always, always alone. Whenever I rise at earliest dawn, I find the beach traced and retraced with footprints that vanish in the distance, each step a chain forged anew each night in the courageous service of mankind. . .

Officially the men are known as "surfmen" and are ranked by number according to their standing and length of service.

A fine group, these wardens of the Cape. Into the worst storm they go. . . . Yet the men make nothing of it and scarcely ever talk about it—they simply take their black oilskins and rubber boots from a locker, get into them by lantern light, and go. . . But these wardens of the Cape are not sailors ashore; they are "surfmen." The name is a wise one—men of the great beach, inheritors of a long, local tradition concerning surf and all its ways. These men have heard the roar of the great beach sounding about their cradles.—HENRY BESTON, in "The Outermost House."

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Stocks Generally Are Headed Upward—Utilities Show Strength

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NEW YORK—Encouraged by the ability of the share market to rally before the recent downward reaction amounted to much, stocks traders bought more confidently and on a larger volume of trading, prices generally moved up from 1 to 3 points. The gains were pared by last hour profit-taking, but not seriously. The turnover was approximately 3,300,000 shares.

Government bonds were strong and second grade issues showed a firming tendency, but trading was narrow. Wheat extended its rally on speculative covering and better buying from abroad, where apparently any further substantial decline is doubted. Cotton also advanced.

Stock trading again was fairly uniform, and such issues as broke from the main body separated also from their own groups. More than a score of fairly active stocks climbed to new high levels for the year, but while pivotal issues such as Steel, American Telephone, American Can, General Motors and General Electric were active and higher most of the aime, they moved forward more sedately.

The short interest plainly was uncomfortable, and the market was stimulated by some investment buying, but professional traders were not inclined to expand their activities. As one of them expressed it before the opening, "the market should go down, but probably will go up."

Money Rates Easy

Call money steady because of the demand today and the renewal rate of 4 1-2 per cent gave way at noon to 4 per cent. Funds were available outside the stock exchange at a concession. Demand for money is now slack enough, and the Federal Reserve Banks are friendly enough toward the market, so that it is not anticipated the end of the month will bring even as much as the normal bulge in the call rate.

Approximately a half billion in dividends and interest will be distributed during the next few days, but that money will, of course, quickly find its way back to the banks. Much of it doubtless is destined for the investment market.

The lack of vim in the rally which sterling enjoyed in the early foreign exchange trading and its subsequent weakness proved that yesterday's decline was due to the transfer of British funds into our markets more than to expectation of a further drop in the Bank of England's discount rate. Francs also were weak, but lire continued to rise, probably a seasonal demonstration.

Weakness in the pound doubtless was the deciding factor in Bank of England rate decision. This week's statement of condition was such as to show that the bank easily could support a lower rate, but, of course, without co-operation here a lower rate at this time might be of doubtful value. The bank gained a small amount of gold and deflation elsewhere lifted the reserve ratio to 65.86 per cent. This is the highest reserve ratio which the bank has reported in this century and compares with 22.41 per cent last August. It is interesting to recall that toward the close of 1920 the bank's ratio had dropped to a record low of 7.20 per cent.

February Trading Higher

From the commission house standpoint, this month has been a better one than January, but not much better. Early sales this morning were sufficient to send the total for the month above that for the entire month of January, and the volume up to Friday night will be about 68,000,000 shares, compared with 62,308,000 in January.

In view of the short month and the two holidays, the daily average was much better than last month, which had four more trading days. However, the turnover was the second smallest since the summer of 1923. The largest day was Feb. 5 with 4,362,000 shares, the first and only "4,000,000-share" day of the year. Smallest full-day volume was 2,320,000 shares, on the 24th.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.06⅛	1.09⅜	1.06	1.09¼
May	1.11	1.14	1.10¾	1.13½
July	1.12½	1.14¼	1.11¾	1.14

Corn

March	.81¾	.83⅜	.81¾	.82⅞
May	.86¼	.88	.85⅞	.87
July	.85¾	.90	.88⅜	.89¾

Oats

March	.41	.42	.41	.41⅞b
May	.43⅜	.43⅞	.43	.43½b
July	.43	.43⅝	.43	.43½

Lard

March	10.67	10.67	10.62	10.62
May	10.87	10.90	10.82	10.82
July	11.07b	11.12	11.05	11.07

bBid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
May	1.17	1.14	1.167⅜	1.14	
July	1.19	1.15⅞	1.187⅜	1.15⅞	
Oct	1.20	1.17½	1.20	1.17⅛	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
May	1.06⅜	1.03½	1.05⅜	1.02⅝	
July	1.06⅜	1.04½	1.06	1.03⅝	

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY

Consolidated statement of George A. Fuller Company and George A. Fuller Company of Canada, Ltd., as of Dec. 31, 1929, shows total assets of $13,735,990, compared with $12,865,037 on April 30, 1929, and surplus $1,856,934, compared with $1,511,495. Current assets on Dec. 31, amounted to $2,967,976 and current liabilities $1,234,636, compared with $4,617,062 and $871,341, respectively, at the end of April, 1929. Unfinished business on Dec. 31 was $35,470,541, compared with $44,238,978 on April 30, 1929. New business booked during the eight months ended Dec. 31 amounted to $15,466,973 and work executed totaled $24,230,419.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

American Express Company, including its foreign subsidiary, American Express Company, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net income of $2,538,646 after taxes, reserves and other deductions, compared with $2,397,087 in 1928. This is equal to $14.10 a share on the 180,000 no-par shares, compared with $13.31 a share in 1928.

FANNY FARMER CANDY SHOPS

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net profit of $444,126 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on the $2.40 no-par preference stock, to $3.95 a share on 100,000 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $383,773, or $3.19 a share, in 1928.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net income of $435,212 after taxes and charges, compared with $379,278 in 1928.

NOVA SCOTIA LOAN

MONTREAL—Issue of $3,000,000 Province of Nova Scotia 5 per cent debentures due March 1, 1960, was awarded Tuesday to Canadian banking group at 98.926, equivalent to 5.07 per cent basis.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.27	Feb.26
32¾	22	..	Abitibi	400	29⅛	29¾	29⅛	29½	
57½	45	..	Ab & Strauss	200	51⅝	51	51-	..	
34⅛	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1600	34⅛	33½	33⅜	33⅛	
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumley	200	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜	
41¾	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	32	32	32	32¾	
	½	..	Ahumada	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
135	118	3	Air Reduc	800	135	130½	132	131½	
32	21	2½	Airway El	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
7⅝	3⅞	..	Alaska Jun	400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34⅝	23	..	Alleghany	2300	32	31⅜	31½	31⅜	
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	200	104⅜	104	104	103¼	
282	255¾	6g	Allied Chem	400	268¾	268	268¾	265½	
123	121	7	Allied Chem pf	400	123	123	123	..	
62¼	49¼	3	Allis-Chalmers	900	50¼	48⅜	50⅛	48⅝	
32½	28½	3	AL Port Cement	300	30½	30	30	30	
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	200	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
7⅞	6⅜	..	Am Ag Chem	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞	
32¾	26	..	Am-Ag Chem pf	100	27½	27½	27½	27	
91	77	2g	Am Bank Note	500	93	90¼	91⅜	90	
34⅞	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	400	52⅞	50	52⅜	50	
52½	24⅝	2.40	Am Brake	400	52½	49⅞	123	123	
173⅜	83⅜	..	Am Br Bov	500	155⅜	14¼	15⅜	14⅜	
75¼	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	70	72⅜	71	72⅜	71	
146⅜	117¼	4g	Am Can	5000	142⅜	140¼	141¼	141½	
82½	72½	6	Am Car & F	400	80⅜	80	80⅜	..	
93	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	93	93	93	..	
46	36⅜	2g	Am Chicle	500	45½	43⅞	45¼	43⅝	
33	26¾	1.60g	Am Com Alc	200	28	27⅞	28	27⅝	
27½	23⅜	2	Am En Til	100	25½	25⅜	25½	26⅞	
49⅜	35	..	Am European	400	47⅝	47½	47½	46⅞	
101¼	88⅜	..	Am & FPw	4800	94⅞	93½	93¼	93	
99½	95½	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	98¼	98	98¼	98½	
28½	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	300	23½	23	23¾	24⅜	
39½	35⅜	2g	Am Ice	500	37⅞	36¼	36⅞	37	
45	35⅝	2g	Am Int Corp	13500	47¼	45⅛	46⅜	44⅛	
3	2	..	Am La Fr	1000	2¾	2¼	2½	..	
35	30	..	Am La Fr pf	60	35	35	35	..	
105	94⅜	8	Am Loco	300	100⅜	99	99	99½	
51½	44	3	Am Metals	1200	46	45	46	45⅜	
1	½	..	Am Piano	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
98	77	1g	Am Pw&Lt	500	96	93¾	96	93½	
82½	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	81½	81½	81½	81¾	
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	1000	35⅜	34⅞	35¼	35	
27½	20⅛	..	Am Repub	400	25	24	24	24⅜	
100⅞	80½	2g	Am Roll Mill	700	96⅛	94¾	94⅝	94½	
17⅜	9½	..	Am Roll of Fla	1000	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	11½	
64	59	5	Am Saf Raz	200	63⅜	63½	63½	..	
2¾	1¼	..	Am Ship	800	2	1½	1¾	1½	
97½	83	8	Am Ship Big	120	97½	95	95	..	
78⅝	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	600	72	71	71⅝	71⅞	
138	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	136½	136½	136½	..	
16	16	3	Am Solv & Ch	200	16	16	16	..	
51¼	44½	3	Am Sti Fnd	200	49½	48¾	48¾	49	
116	110½	7	Am Sti F pf	150	116	113	113	..	
26	26	..	Am Sol & Ch pf	100	26	26	26	..	
49¾	46½	2g	Am Stores	200	46⅞	46¾	46¾	46⅝	
67	59⅜	5	Am Sugar	200	62	61¾	62	62	
27½	25⅞	5	Am Tel & Cab	10	25	25	25	..	
239⅞	216	9	Am Tel & T	5700	237¾	235	237½	234½	
135	124½	8	Am Type	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134½	
109½	88⅜	1g	Am Wat W	4300	107¾	106	106¾	105½	
20⅜	7¾	..	Am Wool	600	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18¼	
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	300	42	41	41	42	
46½	29½	3	Am Writ pf	260	46½	41	46½	40	
17⅜	8½	..	Am Zinc	400	15¼	14⅝	15¼	15	
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49⅞	
80⅜	69⅝	7	Anaconda	2100	74¼	73	73¼	73⅜	
46⅛	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	41½	41¼	41¼	41¼	
27⅞	23⅜	2	Arch Dan	400	24⅞	24⅜	24½	24⅜	
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
4¼	3⅛	3	Arm Ill B	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3	
64	60	7	Arm Ill pf	100	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	..	
87⅝	65⅜		Arnold Cons	200	75¾	73⅜	175⅜	..	
28⅜	24⅝	1.20	Art Metals	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27½	
45⅜	36⅞	4	Asso Apparel	400	42⅞	42	42⅞	42½	
34⅞	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1000	36⅛	32⅝	36	32½	
90⅛	65	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	85	85	85	..	
37⅜	33	2	Asso Oil	10	32½	32½	32½	33	
240⅞	219⅜	10	Atchison	600	233⅛	228½	228½	230⅛	
80⅜	66⅞	5	Atl G&WI	400	71⅜	70	70	71½	
65¼	59	4	Atl G WI pf	200	64½	64	64¼	64½	
42⅞	36¼	1g	Atl Refin	800	41⅛	38⅝	38¾	40	
94	81½	4g	Atlas Pwd	100	90¾	90¼	90¼	..	
238	176½	4g	Auburn Auto	1000	225	221	221½	220	
6⅛	3⅞	5¾	Austin N	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
31¼	24	..	Austin N pf	400	31	29½	31	28	
8½	4½	..	Auto Sales	800	9	8	8	8⅞	
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	1000	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7¼	

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38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	600	36⅞	35¾	35¾	35⅞	
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	110	114⅛	114	114	115	
119⅜	115	7	Balt & O	200	16⅜	15	115¾	116¼	
81	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	81	
1⅝	⅞	..	Balt & O rts	1100	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
77¼	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	75⅜	75	75¼	75¾	
20	16⅛	2	Barker Bros	510	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	
25	24¼	2g	Barnsdall A	400	23¼	21⅜	21¾	22⅛	
16⅞	13⅜	..	Barnsdall Oil	200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	..	
77	67½	4	Beatrice	800	79	75	77	73	
70⅛	60½	3g	Beechnut	200	64	64	64	63	
44¾	32⅞	2	Bendix	2000	44¾	42	44¾	42⅜	
104¾	92	7	Beth Steel	3000	100¼	98½	100¼	98⅝	
127	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	300	127¼	127¼	127¼	127	
56⅜	47⅞	2g	Bohn Alum	100	53¾	51½	51½	53	
70½	60¾	3	Borden	4000	70½	68½	68¾	69¼	
49	37¼	3	Borg Warner	2300	40⅜	39	39⅜	40	
17⅞	14½	..	Briggs	4300	16	15⅜	15¾	15½	
21⅜	13⅜	..	Brit Steel	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
16¾	13	..	Brockway	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
8⅝	7	..	Brockway pf	20	20	20	20	..	
73⅛	63	4	Bkyn Man T	2800	72½	70½	72	71¾	
90⅛	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	88½	88⅜	88⅜	88	
176⅜	131	5	Bkyn Un G	200	173⅝	170¼	173¾	170	
30⅜	23½	2g	Bruns Balke	13000	27⅝	25⅝	27⅜	25½	
25⅞	14½	..	Bruns Term	100	19⅛	18	18	19⅜	
26⅞	22¼	1	Bucyrus	2500	26¾	25¾	26½	25⅜	
35⅜	31¼	2½	Buey cy pf	1400	38⅝	36⅜	38	..	
12⅞	9¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅜	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	
31⅛	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	2400	48⅞	47	47¾	48⅜	
34⅞	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	6900	34⅞	32½	34½	32⅝	
116	93	7	Burns Br pf	50	116	114	116	..	
50⅝	43¼	80c	Burroughs	100	48⅛	47½	48⅛	47	
45¾	36	2g	Bush Term	2200	45¾	44⅞	45½	45⅝	
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	200	4⅛	4	4	4⅛	
29⅞	16½	..	Butterick	400	28¾	28	28	28⅝	
95⅝	80⅛	..	Byers	700	86	84⅞	84⅞	85	
114	109	7	Byers pf	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	..	

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77	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	1400	76½	75¾	75¾	75⅞	
21½	..	..	Callahan	100	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼	
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	700	76¼	76¼	76½	77¾	
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	1300	30½	29⅞	30½	30	
73½	63⅜	5	Canada Dry	2100	72⅝	72	72⅜	72¼	
206⅜	187⅜	10	Can Pac	400	200½	207½	207½	209	
30⅜	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	400	29	29	31½	31¾	
27⅞	18⅜	..	Capitol Adm	200	23¼	23⅜	22⅞	..	
249⅞	192¼	6	Case Thresh	3400	235	230¼	234⅜	228	
68⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	1200	68	67	67¼	67	
75	62	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	10	74½	74½	74½	..	
57¼	35½	3	Celotex	3200	52⅝	51	51⅛	51½	
84	71	7	Celotex pf	200	78	77	78	77	
343¾	69⅜	2	Cen Alloy	1000	33½	33	33¼	33⅜	
110	105¼	7	Cen Alloy pf	10	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..	
343⅜	31⅜	..	Cerf Alloy cf	700	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	
60	57	7	Cent Fib pf	10	51	51	51	..	
65⅜	59⅛	6	Cerre de P	500	61	61	61	61	
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	100	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13½	
56	36	420	Checker Cab	6500	47¼	46⅛	46⅝	46½	
76	63½	3	Chez Corn	700	74	73¼	73¾	74½	
237½	203	10	Ches & Ohio	400	232	231	232	230	
87	53⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	61½	
153⅞	135⅛	..	Chi Gt West	200	13½	13	13⅛	13¼	
46⅜	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	36⅛	35¼	36⅛	..	
26⅜	23	..	Chi M&SP	400	23⅞	23⅜	23½	23⅜	
48½	40¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	2100	42¼	41¾	41⅝	42¼	
89⅞	84	5	Chi & NW	100	87	87	87	87	
99⅜	93½	2	Chi Pneu	400	28	28	28	28	
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI	1000	121¼	119¾	119¾	121½	
108¼	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	108	108	108	107½	
62⅜	57½	2.40	Childs	1200	64	61⅝	62½	..	
41¾	37½	3	Chrysler	43700	39⅜	38½	39	39	
49	40⅞	3.60g	City Ice	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	
98⅜	96	6½	City Ice pf	50	98	98	98	..	
10¼	8¾	1	City Stores	500	9⅛	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
35½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	37	36	37	37	
41	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	38¼	38	38¼	37⅝	
153⅞	133⅛	6	Coca Cola	100	150	149¾	149¾	149⅝	
50	48⅛	3	Coca Cola A	200	49½	49½	49½	..	
35¾	14⅜	..	Colgate-Pa A	1200	31½	30	31½	30¼	
85	76⅜	2	Colo Fuel	200	54	53	54	53⅜	
93⅞	70½	2g	Colum Gas	3300	93⅛	91¾	92	91⅞	
195½	168⅛	5g	Col Carbon	80000	186½	183½	184½	183½	
31⅜	1	..	Col Carbon rts	20000	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
31¾	24¾	.87	Col Graph	14000	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	29¾	
37¾	23⅜	2	Comm'l Cr	4000	36½	35	35½	36	
89	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	100	88¾	87	88¾	..	
43¼	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	400	42	40¾	40¾	41⅞	
51¾	36⅝	1.60g	Com Inv Tr	1300	50½	48⅛	49⅞	49¾	
100¾	99	7	Com Inv Tr pf	20	100½	100¼	100¼	..	
19⅞	11	..	Com Inv war	600	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	..	
32¾	27¼	1	Com Sol	30000	32⅛	31⅛	31¼	31⅜	
21⅞	13¾	.60	Comwlth So	21800	17⅞	17	17	16¾	
100	99	..	Conduit Pr pf	200	99⅞	99	99	99	
49¾	45	2	Conde-Nast	100	45	45	45	45	
18⅜	13½	..	Congoleum	1700	17⅜	17¼	17½	17⅜	
1⅜	⅞	..	Conley Tube	200	1⅛	1	1	1	
23	15⅜	2	Con Film	2200	21⅛	21	21	20⅞	
25	18	2	Con Film pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜	
121¾	96⅜	4	Con Gas	8000	120½	118¼	119¼	118	
101	99½	6	Con Gas pf	100	101	101	101	101	
61	49	6	Con Ry C pf	200	58¼	58¼	58¼	..	
22¼	12	1.20	Container A	1000	21⅜	20⅝	20½	21¼	
8½	4¼	..	Container B	1200	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7¾	
52½	26	..	Cont Bak A	3400	45⅞	43¾	44	45⅜	
7	5⅝	..	Cont Bak B	500	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6	
94⅞	88	3	Cont Bak pf	700	90⅛	90	90¼	90¼	
69⅝	50½	2½	Cont Can	7100	66⅜	65¾	65½	66¼	
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	300	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	30¼	
71⅛	59	2	Cont Ins	1400	68	67¾	68	67⅝	
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7	
23⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	4400	22	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	
38¼	27⅞	1	Cont Shares	400	35½	35	35⅜	35	
99⅜	87½	3g	Corn Prod	1500	96½	95	95½	95½	
142½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	50	142	141⅝	141⅝	141½	
33	24¼	2g	Coty	1300	29	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
30	23½	2g	Cream of Wh	400	29¼	29	29	..	
14½	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	16	15	16	..	
22	10¼	1g	Crosley	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
53⅞	43	..	Crown Cork	300	49¾	49½	49¾	49⅜	
95	93	7	Crown W Ipf	50	93	93	93	95	
18½	17	1	Crown Zell	700	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝	
92½	86	5g	Crucible	300	88	86¼	86¼	88	
114½	110	7	Crucible pf	20	113½	111½	111½	113	
1⅜	¾	..	Cuba Cane	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	9	..	Cuba Cane pf	300	14	13¾	14	14	
9	7½	..	Cub Am S	100	8	8	8	8	
48	45	4	Cudahy	200	45	45	45	45½	
122	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	121	121	121	..	
118¾	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	
11⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	4500	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	10½	
17⅞	3⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1300	16¾	16½	16¾	16½	
77⅞	64	3½g	Cutler	2500	77⅞	75⅝	76	75	

—D—

40	28⅜	..	Davison	1000	38⅝	37½	37¾	37¼	
181	101½	9	Del & Hud	300	170¼	170	170¼	..	
153	136	6g	Del Lack &W	100	143	143	143	..	
75⅞	60	..	Denv RG pf	100	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	..	
42½	30⅜	2.40g	Devoe & RA	200	40⅝	40⅜	40⅞	40⅞	
110½	105¾	7	Devoe & R 1pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	..	
170	139	8	Diamond M	400	169¾	165¼	165¼	170	
8⅜	6¾	1	Dom Mines	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	200	21½	21¼	21¼	..	
131	120	6	*Dorant	1000	128½	125¾	126	125	
117½	114½	6	Dupont deb	500	116⅜	116¼	116⅜	116⅜	
101	100	5	Duquesne pf	1200	101	100½	101	..	
57⅞	44½	..	Durham H pf	60	55	54	55	..	

—E—

221⅞	175¾	5g	East Kodak	12700	221⅞	218½	221	217¼	
125	120⅞	6	East Kodak pf	10	125	125	125	..	
38	35⅜	2	Easton Axle	300	35⅜	35	35⅜	35	
62	41	6½	Eitington pf	100	54	54	54	..	
105	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	7500	102¼	99⅛	101⅞	98¼	
67⅜	49¼	1	Elec P&L	170000	67⅜	65¾	66¾	65⅞	
109¾	103½	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½	
110⅜	110⅞	7	El P&L P rd 7ds	100	150¼	149¾	149¾	149⅝	
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	76⅞	76	75⅝	75½	
7⅜	3¾	..	Emer-Br A	100	5	5	5	..	
57⅜	29⅛	1g	Emp P S	8800	55⅞	54⅝	55⅛	54⅛	
99⅛	94⅜	5	Emp P S 5 pf	600	99⅛	99⅛	99	98	
44¾	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	500	43	42⅞	43	..	
..	..	..	Erie 1st	145000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	
63¾	56⅛	..	Erie	2700	60⅜	59	59¾	59½	
67⅞	61⅜	4	Erie 1 pf	200	66	66	66	66⅜	
39½	35	4	Eureka Vac	400	39¼	37	39⅜	..	

| 1930 High | 1930 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last |

LONDON STOCK MARKET TREND IS IRREGULAR

Post-Office Announcement Is Cause of Flurry—Gilt-Edge Issues Off

By Special Cable

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LONDON—Announcement of no change in the bank rate was in accord with informed opinion here. Today's bank return shows a further advance in the reserve proportion to 66 per cent. There was a further decline of £4,000,000 in Governments and £3,000,000 in other securities, with bankers' deposits off £8,000,000.

This strong deflation in market resources would have produced an acute stringency in call money but for the very small volume of bill offerings. In any case the current relation between market loan rates and open-market discount rates means a running loss on all bills held. These circumstances prompt considerable doubt in the financial district as to whether the apparent policy of Chancellor Snowden progressively to reduce the floating debt by long-term conversion operations is not being overdone.

Admittedly there is a desirability of keeping the unfunded debt within manageable proportions, and this justifies some refunding, though recent loans, all yielding around 5 per cent, give no immediate economy when Treasury bills are saleable on a 3½ per cent basis. On the other hand, to avoid a violent strain upon the structure of the London discount market, the contraction of the supply of bills should be gradual, and in view of the extent of reduction in Treasuries of £120,000,000 this year, is generally regarded as unduly precipitate.

Stocks Irregular

The stock markets are irregular, with internationals firm on buying by American interests. Home rails are one-eighth better on news that coal had been contracted for over the greater part of 1930 at fixed prices which will be unaffected by Coal Bill developments.

The gilt-edge group is a shade off, due to the weakness in sterling.

Appreciable buying of British Governments yesterday for American account was associated in some quarters with a possible deliberate policy on the part of the Federal Reserve Banks, which would be welcomed here.

A sensation has been caused by the Postmaster-General's announcement that the Post Office finds it cheaper and more convenient not to use Imperial Communications Company's beam facilities. Cables and Wireless A is now 55, and the B is 25. General opinion is that the Post Office case is a convincing one, but that the affair was badly handled from the start.

Also there was a serious leakage of information which gave the news to inside market quarters yesterday before the company itself had received it. Present prices over-discount the importance of revenue from the beam system, but it is understood that cable receipts are running at a rate less than expected.

Austin to Pay Arrears

The Austin Motor results caught the market unawares. Arrears on the B preference shares are to be paid off, with 20 per cent each distributed on the preferred ordinary and the ordinary. The latter jumped from 7s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. and then to 14s. 6d. Profits were not given and this led to some questioning as to whether the company were not distributing up to the hilt, since these dividends required £442,500, compared with £243,025 earned in the previous year.

The rise in Congo Border is due to receipt of a cable telling of a strike giving 4.82 per cent of copper for a distance of 30 feet.

Artificial silks are easier on the full report of Courtaulds, describing restricted production and increased stocks. The company's second unit at Wolverhampton has not yet been started.

Markings on the official list yesterday were 5053, compared with 5365 Feb. 19. The Financial News index of British shares yesterday was 82.8 per cent, compared with 84.9 per cent a week ago.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Feb. 27	Feb. 20
Circulation	£346,812	£345,580
Public deposits	11,987	13,871
Private deposits	86,944	94,283
Bankers accounts	50,713	59,867
Other accounts	36,231	34,416
Government securities	34,441	35,581
Other securities	17,567	21,011
Disc. and adv.	4,716	4,732
Securities	12,851	16,279
Reserves	65,167	66,037
Prop. res to liab.	65%	61 4/7
Bullion	151,979	151,638
Bank rate	4½%	4½%

WORTHINGTON PUMP INCOME

Report of Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income of $2,529,356 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $15.89 a share on combined 159,145 shares of class A and class B preferred stocks on which there are accumulated dividends. Allowing for dividend requirements on the 7 per cent class A and 6 per cent class B preferred stock, balance is equal to $11.96 a share (par $100) on 126,921 shares of common stock. This compares with $974,076 or $6.12 a share on combined preferred stocks in 1928.

MURRAY PROFITS OFF

Report of Murray Corporation of America (makers of automobile bodies, accessories and parts) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net profit of $1,308,191 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends of J. W. Murray Manufacturing Corporation to $1.60 a share on 662,342 combined class A and B shares of common stock. This compares with $1,812,426 or $3.33 a share on 538,020 common shares in 1928.

ILLINOIS POWER INCOME

Preliminary report of Illinois Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income of $531,119 after taxes, charges and depreciation, comparing with $414,164 in 1928. Surplus after preferred dividends was $300,189, compared with $185,918. All common stock is owned by Commonwealth Power Corporation.

OHIO EDISON INCOME

Preliminary statement of Ohio Edison Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income of $845,934 after taxes, charges and depreciation, comparing with $717,889 in 1928. Surplus after preferred dividends was $680,865, compared with $555,-955. All the common stock is owned by Commonwealth Power Corporation.

WESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

A new issue of $4,500,000 Western Public Service Company first mortgage and refunding 5½ per cent gold bonds, series A, is being marketed today at a price of 94½, to yield 5.89 per cent, by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Chase Securities Corporation, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation and Brown Brothers & Co.

NATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT

National Air Transport, Inc., reports for year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $669,295 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $274,180 in 1928.

LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company today reduced the price of lead from 6.25c to 6.10c a pound.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 3:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	102	101⅞
Alleghany 5s '49	101⅞	101¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97½	97½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101½	101½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	94¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	74	74
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T '60	102⅛	101⅞
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	157½	154⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Am T & T '60	102	101⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106¼	106⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83	83
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅝	92½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	136	135¼
Atch T&SF 4s '05	91	91
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	98	98
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91⅞	91⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77½	76
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	102
B&O 5s ct Swin div	102½	102½
B&O 5s series D	102	102
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	87	87
Belding Hem 6s '36	69	67
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Boston & Me 5s '67	98	97¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	40	40
Bklyn-Man Tr ef 6s '68	97½	97¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86	86
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	85⅞	85
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100⅜	100¼
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96⅛	96⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s	101½	101⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	110½	110¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	84½	84⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98	98
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅞	101⅞
Can South con 5s '62	130⅜	130⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107	107
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99¾	99¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103	103
Cen New Eng 4s	82	82⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	57½	57⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s A	94¾	94⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98	98
Ches & O 4½s B	95	94⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	95	95
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102	102
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65⅜	64⅜
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100½	100½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72½	72½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	92
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	99¾	99¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100½	100½
Chi Railway 5s '27	70	69⅞
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	88⅞	88⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96¾	96¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94¼	94¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	87⅞	87⅞
Cin Gas X Elec 4s '68 A	87⅞	87⅞
C C C & I 6s	104½	104½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97	97
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	97⅞	97⅞
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94	94
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99¾
Colum Gas 5s	95¾	95¾
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86⅞	86⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61	61
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100	100
Con Gas 5½s '45	105½	105¼
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	103	103
Container Corp 5s ct '43	81	81
Container Corp 6s '46	90	90
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	100½	100½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	69	68½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	95⅞	95⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅛	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	91⅝
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100½	100½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94¾	94¾
Den & Rio G W 5s '55	96⅛	96
Den & Rio G W rfg 5s '78	90	89½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103	103
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103¼	103
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¼	94⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99	98⅞
Elk Horn 6½s	90	90
Edith Rock 6s	100½	100½
Erie cv 4s A '53	83½	83½
Erie 5s '67	95⅞	95½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Erie gen lien	80⅞	80½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	81	81
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fla East Coast 5s '74	57½	57
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	103	103
Gen Inv 6s	83½	83½
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	100	100
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106½	106½
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅞	104⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	99¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103¾	103¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98½	98½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	86	86
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	72½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77	77¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95	95
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅜	99⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅛	101⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	89⅞	89⅝
Ill Cen 4s '52	89⅞	89⅝
Ill Cen 4s '53	88¼	88
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91⅞	91¾
Ill Cen 4½s '66	98⅜	98⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	98¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92⅝	92⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¾	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66½	66¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s scis '66	66	65½
Inter Rap Tran 5s '32	55	55
Inter Rap Trans 5s '32	89¾	89¾
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103⅛	103⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85⅞	85⅞
Int Paper 6s '55 A	87	86¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96⅜	96⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90½	90⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	121½	119¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96⅜	96⅜
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	94½	94½
Kings Co El 6s '97	126	126
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101	101
L'Autaro 6s '54	82	81⅞
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	107	107
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	97½	97½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	111⅜	111½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	113⅜	113⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97	96¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90	90
Long Island deb 5s '37	99	99
Long Island R R 5s '32	100	100
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	90½	90½
Louis Ry 5s	90	90
Manhat Ry 5½s 2003	106⅝	106¾
Manhat con 4s '90	59	59
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100½	100½
Mil El Ry & L 1st 5s '61	99	98⅝
Miss Riv P & SSM 4s '38	89⅞	89⅜
Miss St P & SSM 6s '46	95	95
Mo K & T rf 5s A '67	104½	104½
Mo K & T rf 5s B '62	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75⅞	75⅜
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¾	99½
Mo Pac 5s F '38	99½	98⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	110¼	110¼
Morris & E 5½s wi	103½	103½
Morris & Essex 4½s wi	96½	96½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55½	55½
Nanm Sons 6s	78	78
N Acme 6s '42	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¼	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	23	23
N E Tel & Tel 5s F '61	98¾	98¾
N O Pub Ser A 5s	88	88
N O Pub Ser 5s '52 F	88¼	88¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	94	93½
N O T & M 5½s '56	102⅞	102½
NYC&HR con 3½s '97	79½	79½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89½	89½
NYC&HR deb 4s '24	98	97¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106¼	105¾
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	77	77
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	95½	95½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	95	95
N Y Chi Gt W 1st 4s A '31	101¼	101¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102¼	102¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¾	112½
NY GELHPP purm 4s '49	93½	93½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	79	79
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	83⅝	83½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	84⅜	84⅜
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	129	128
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106½	106⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅛	107⅛
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	98½	98½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '31	100¾	100¾
Niag Lock & O P 5 '55	102¼	102¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93¾	93¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101¼	100⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99½	99½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66	66
Nor Pac gen lien 4s '97	89¼	88⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	95½	95½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112¼	112⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¼	100¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s ptf '47	111	111
Ohio Riv El 6s '48	105½	105½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89⅛	89⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¼	101¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¼	100
Paramount Trans 6s '44	80	78⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	47⅛	47
Penn R R con 4s '48	92⅝	92⅝
Penn RR 4½s '63	98⅜	98⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98¼	98¼
Penn 5s '64	103½	103½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108⅞	108½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100	100
Penn RR 3½s B	86⅜	86⅜
Peo Gas Light & C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Peoria & East 5s	84½	84
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¼	91¼
Phil Co 4s '47	98½	98¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87	87
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	96½	95½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98¼	98½
Portland Railway 5s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98½	98½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94	93½
Pub Svc E & G 7Os	96⅛	96⅛
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	96¼	96¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	96
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	97⅞
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97	96⅜
Rep I & S sf 5s '40	98	98
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92½	92¼
Richfield Oil 6s	95⅞	95⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	89⅞	89¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	90½	90⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	101¼	101¼
St L S W con 4s '32	98⅛	98¼
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95½	95½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104½	104½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91½	91½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59	59
Seabd A L con 4s '45	73⅝	73⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66⅛	66⅛
Seabd & Roan 5s '31	98½	98½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¼	93
Shell Union 5s '47	94⅝	94⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45	45
Shell Union 6s ct ww	98¾	98½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅛	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅛	101½
Sinclair Cru O col 7s '37	98¼	98⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¼	98⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	95¼	95¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	101⅞
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 new	102	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¾	91½
So Pac 4½s '68	95	94¾
So Pac 4½s '69 w w	98⅛	98¼
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	90¾	90¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89½
So Ry gen 6s '56	116⅜	116⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122⅛	122⅜
So Ry 4s M & O div '30	93¼	93¼
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅛	104⅛
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51	95⅝	95¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89	89
Tenn Cen 6s	98	98
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99¾	99¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105½	105½
Tex Corp 5s '44 rcts	101	100⅞
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	108½	105½
Third Ave 5s '37	92¼	92¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	30⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 w w	98	98
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99¾	99¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	88⅜	88⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97¼	97¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	86⅛	86¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98¼	98
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	88	87½
Va Ry 5s '62	103	103
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Wabash 4½s '78	91¾	91½
Wabash 4½s '78	101⅞	101⅞
Wabash 5s B '76	100	100
Walworth 6s '45	89½	89¼
Warner Quinn 6s '39	84½	84½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	48	48
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Warner 6s ww	98¼	98
Washington Ter 3½s '45	85¼	85¼
Washington Water 5s	102½	102½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅞	103
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¼	81¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96¼	96¼
Western Un 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¼	101¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅝	102⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	33¼	33¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	99¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	91	91

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Feb27	Feb26
3½s '47	99.17	99.18	99.17	99.18	99.14	
1st 4¼s '47	100.29	100.31	100.29	100.31	100.31	
4th 4¼s '38	101.7	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.6	
US 3¼s '43	99.16	99.20	99.16	99.20		
US 3¼s '47	99.20	99.22	99.9	99.22	99.22	
US 4s '44-'54	107.	107.1	107.	107.8	107.2	
US 4¼s '52	110.31	111.9	110.27	111.9		

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	82⅞
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	71⅛	71⅛
Akershus 5s '63	91¾	91¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	73	73
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	71⅞	71⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	75	75
Antioquia 7s C '45	75	74⅞
Antioquia 7s D '45	74¼	74¼
Antwerp 5s '58	94¼	94½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88	88
Argentine 5½s '62	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96¾	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96⅞	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97⅛	97
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅛	97
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98¼	97
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97	97
Australia 4½s '57	92¼	92⅛
Australia 5s '55	88	87½
Australia 5s '57	88½	88
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96½	96½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	95	95
Bavaria (State) 6s '45	95	95
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¾	92¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111	111
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅛	107¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	110
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	88½	88½
Berlin 6½s '50	93¾	93¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90	90
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	88⅛	88
Berlin 1969s	74	74
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	74¼	74
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	74½	73½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	91½	91½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅛	103⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	87	86
Brazil 6s '26-'57	76¾	76½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¼	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96¾	96
Bremen 7s '35	101½	101⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	84	83
Budapest (City) 6s '62	79	78½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	85	84⅞
Bulgaria 7½s '67	88	87½
Can (Dom) 4½s '60	94¼	94¼
Can 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Chile (Banco) 6s '81	88	88
Chile (Banco) ct 6½s '61	93¾	93¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90¼	89¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¼	101
Chilean Loan 7s	94	93¾
Colombia Mtg 6½s '47	71	71
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	75¼	75¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96½	96¼
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	94¾	94¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	74	74
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92¼	92
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¼	104¼
Dortmund 6½s '22	8	8
Dominc (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	95	95
Dominc (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	95	95
Dresden 7s '45	91½	91½
Duisburg 6½s '62	91¼	91¼
Duke Power 6s	104	103¾
Est R R Co 7s '54	82½	82½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	105	105
Finland (Rep) 6½s '46	96	96
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97½
Fremerican Dev 7½s '42	106⅞	106⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	115¼	115
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¼	121
Germ 7s '49	107¼	107
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89¼	89¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84¾	84¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84¾	84¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94¾	94¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '49 rcts	84¼	84⅛
Germ Cr Kom 6s '46	93¾	93¾
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98¾	98½
Germ G E 7s '45	102½	102½
Greek 6s '68	87	87
Hamburg 6s '46	96¼	96
Harpen 6s '49 ww	93½	93⅜
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	100½	100½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87½	87½
Hungarian 7½s '44	87½	87½
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¾	96¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95½	95½
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	95	95
Italy (Kingdom) 7s '51	99½	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96½	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	103⅜	103
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	79	79
Karstadt 6s '43	73¼	73¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97⅝	97⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104
Medellin 6½s '54	68	67
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90⅞	90¾
Milan 6½s '58 ct	74½	74½
Minas 6s '58	75½	75½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97½	97
Montevid (City) 6s '59	91	91
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100½	100½
New So Wales 5s '57	85⅞	85⅞
New So Wales 5s '58	85¼	85
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104⅛	104⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	97¼
Norway (King) 5s '65	97¼	97¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	91⅞	91½
Nuremberg 6s '52	87	87
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89⅜	88⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98½	98
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103⅜	103⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¼	105¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	73¼	73½
Peru 6s '60	73¼	73¼
Peru 6s '61	74¼	74¼
Peru 7s '59	93¾	93½
Poland 6s '40	75¼	75¼
Poland 7s '47	94¼	94¼

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A True Morse

By KATHARINE HENRY

Part II

FOR three weeks Margaret kept her father waiting for an answer to his question. (And how she did practice driving her girl friend's car!) Meantime Aunt Huldah left, and an untrained, inefficient woman came as substitute.

Then Margaret came home, and the two Morse heads talked business again.

"All right, if you like it better that way I'll pay you every month, just as I do the men."

"And Father, while we're talking business, who paid for the car—you or Bob?"

"I did. Bob hasn't any money for a car."

"Then I can have the use of it, just as he has?"

"Why, Margaret! You can't run a car!"

"Come out and let me take you—"

"But where did you learn?"

"In town. Two of my friends have one, that their brother gave them."

"I'm afraid Bob wouldn't like you to drive it."

"What has Bob to do with it? I'm your child as much as he is, and the car's yours—"

"Why—yes—if you're sure you can run it. Are you strong enough?"

"No," she laughed, "I'm not strong enough to run a car—but I can walk miles; and run a sewing machine a whole day; and lift heavy crocks—"

"Margaret, come home and help your mother, and I promise to treat you as fair as—"

"The car's quite a convenience, isn't it?" she interrupted.

"Yes, indeed, and a time-saver, too. Why, it used to take us half an hour to drive to town, and the other evening Bob took me out in five minutes. I timed him. We're going to get another truck in the spring."

"I saw your new tractor plow."

"Yes, that saves time, too, and hard work. It pays to get that kind of thing."

"Well, Dad, you know there are lots of labor-saving machines for housework, too."

"Margaret, COME HOME, and we'll go over the whole thing with Mother; and every time I get a machine to help us on the farm I'll get one for you in the house."

"Agreed, Daddy. Let's try it for a year." She put out her hand, and he took it.

It was not an easy job the girl had undertaken. Bob had not been well trained and was much inclined to feel himself superior; he could not see why a girl should want a place in the sun. He was specially touchy about the car. But Margaret would not quarrel. When he tried to argue she simply climbed in and stepped on the gas. When he grumbled after she came home she picked up her parcels and went about her business.

Her mother seemed nervous and tired, and Jane slow and stupid. But gradually, with tact and patience, the girl worked out a system, one that included hours for rest and pleasure, as well as work.

The men on the farm stopped early on Saturday afternoon. So did the women, as far as Margaret could control it. Saturday and Sunday suppers were abundant meals, but simple, and prepared beforehand as much as possible.

Troughs for the Springhouse

One day Bob and his father discussed a more convenient arrangement for watering the cattle, and decided on concrete troughs at the barn. The girl asked them to include, in the plans, two troughs for the springhouse. The present trough was sunk in the ground, and whoever worked over it had to kneel on the floor and bend forward. Bob had no patience with her plan, but she took her father to see a springhouse where the cement troughs were as high as a table, and easy to work over. She got what she wanted; and as Mr. Morse and Bob knew how to do the work themselves, the expense was small.

Margaret was careful to show her appreciation. She spoke to her father about the great convenience of the new arrangement, and often showed the troughs to her mother's friends.

One evening, in the late fall, when they were all reading around the kerosene lamps Mr. Morse laid down his paper:

"Mother, we've had good crops this year, and I'd like to put the lights into the house and the barns. What do you think?"

"Oh, William, we're just through house cleaning, and Julia told me what a dreadful mess they had when theirs were put in—everything torn up and pulled apart. Get them into the barns if you want to, but let the house wait. Don't you think so, Margaret?"

"No, Mother, I don't. It'll be just as much of a mess five years from now. We've got to go through with it some time, and the sooner it's over the better."

The torn up house and extra men to care for meant extra work, but the girl put it through patiently. She planned with pleasure for many outlets, where she hoped to have electric conveniences in time.

One day, when the work at the barns was nearly done, Margaret sat on the side porch shelling beans, and overheard a conversation between the foreman and her father. The firm had the contract for wiring the new schoolhouse in town, and one of the churches. The only hotel was very poor. Would Mr. Morse board the men while they were on the job? No, he was sorry, his women had too much work as it was.

The girl intervened: "Excuse me, Father, I believe we could do it. Let me ask Mother."

"But, Margaret, it'll be for some time."

"I can manage, if Mother's willing."

One building after another was added to the foreman's list, and the men stayed on and on. Margaret used her head to save everyone's heels. She was glad to turn this income her father's way; she knew the lights had been a big expense.

The State Agricultural College

Early in December Bob and his father discussed letters and pamphlets that had come to them from the State Agricultural College. The six weeks' winter course for young farmers looked interesting. Margaret kept her ears open—and sent for information regarding a similar course for women. She found far less provision for farm women than for farm men, but by careful planning she made out a satisfactory program for herself.

One evening when supper was over, the chores done, and things looked pretty comfortable, she opened the subject:

"Father, is Bob going to take that short course?"

"Yes, he leaves early in January. Better look his clothes over. It may be a waste of money, but I don't believe—"

"Oh, I think it'll be fine—"

"They study soils, and fertilizers, and spraying, and such things. We've gone over it carefully and it looks good."

"Daddy, you know they give a course for women too—about canning, and chickens, and bees, and many helpful things in the house."

"And if Bob goes you want to go, too?" asked her knowing father.

"I'd like to."

"Margaret thinks she'd get a lot of good ideas," said Mrs. Morse, "but I tell her it's too expensive for both of them to spend so much hard-earned money."

"I don't believe you'd say that after I came back," and the girl brought out her sheaf of pamphlets. Her father listened quietly as she talked, picking up a leaflet now and then to look at an illustration. At last he said:

"Sending both of you would dig a little deeper into my pocket than I think I ought to go just now. But I'll tell you. When those electric light men paid their board I locked the money away in my desk. That's yours and Mother's. Now if you want this short course more than anything else, that's up to you two."

A Changed Viewpoint

A few weeks later the brother and sister left for college. Some of the neighboring farmers laughed at the idea of sending a boy to college to learn how to plow, and a girl to learn how to bake a loaf of bread or to feed chickens; but they never did it in Mr. Morse's presence.

Mr. Morse was growing quite proud of his daughter. He would hardly acknowledge it, even to himself, but he liked to sit beside her in the car and watch the skill with which she drove it down the pike. If they met a few of his friends, so much the better.

Bob was having a hard time with himself. He was growing accustomed to see her use the car for errands, or to take her mother out; but she even called up her friends and took them riding! Her father consulted her judgment almost as often as he asked Bob's. And grumbling did no good; she wouldn't even bother to talk back. And now, just because he wanted to take a course that meant something, she had to go learn how to boil an egg!

But at college he saw things in a different light. Other girls were there learning how to boil an egg, and they were rather a nice looking lot, especially one. He met her at the first social. There was dancing, but he couldn't dance, so he felt rather awkward until Margaret coaxed him in: "Come on Bob; this is an easy one—nothing more than walking to music. Come, do it with me."

She encouraged him through two dances; then she introduced him to Janie. Now Janie was a good sport, and she smiled him into several more dances. It was hard work, but such pleasant work that he made up his mind to learn, the first chance he had.

He saw Janie often after that, and somehow, as she told him of the things she was studying, it didn't seem so foolish after all. And how she did admire his sister!

From that time on he was on Margaret's side.

* * *

In the train going home the two young people talked it all over—the wonderful time they had had, their parents' liberality, and the expense of it.

"Peg," said Bob, "I've thought of all that; and if it's in me I'm going to show Dad that the money was well spent. I'm hoping to make it up to him in extras."

"Same here, Bob, but I'm wondering how I'm going to do it. I can save a little by buying groceries wholesale, things like sugar, and soap, and toweling, but I want to do more than that. I think I'll try chickens."

"There's money in chickens if you use idle corners to grow sunflowers, and buckwheat, and barley; and there's a lot of scratch feed round a barn that goes to waste," encouraged Bob.

"But our chicken house is so small, and dark."

"It wouldn't cost much to fix the second floor of the tool house. There's nothing up there but junk; and we could use those windows that were in the old summer kitchen. They're just in the way where they are."

And so they went on planning, these two grateful children. Before they reached home they decided on a two weeks' vacation for their father and mother. Three days was all that their mother would consider; but three days was a hundred times better than no change at all.

Mr. Morse was a man of his word. When he bought a new spraying machine to ease the work for the men, he asked the women what they wanted. Margaret took him to see an electric washer at work. He was so pleased with it that he ordered not only a washer but an ironer sent home for his wife's approval. But when the dealer wanted to show him an electric refrigerator, Margaret Morse's business head called a halt. The springhouse served all their needs.

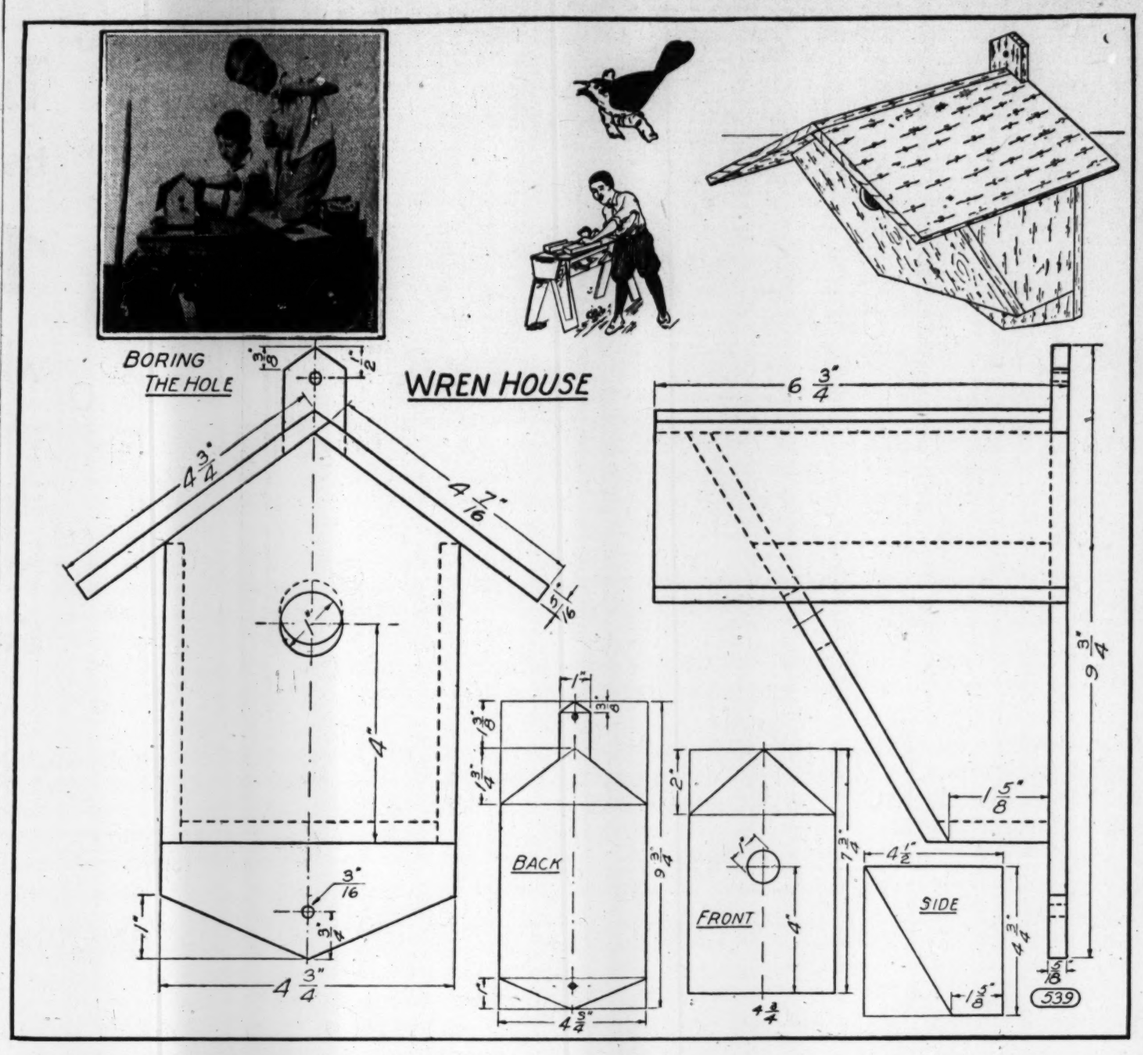
Robert started bee culture with one colony of pure blood Italians. As they multiplied Margaret helped him with them. He helped her with the chickens, and each of them was able, gradually, to turn into the farm treasury the "extras" they had planned for so eagerly.

* * *

It is five years since Margaret went home; and she is still there. When Robert went for a second term at the agricultural school, Margaret could not leave home. So her father bought her a radio. One winter she took a correspondence course in literature, from Columbia University; another year a course in English history. She helped Robert organize the young people of the community into a dancing club, and every winter, for three years, a teacher came to them once a week.

Robert has become his father's junior partner. It looks, too, as if there might soon be a side partnership between Margaret and a young man ten miles up the valley. But she has guided the education of a younger sister in such a way that her mother will not be left without an efficient helper.

(The End)



Winter Cellar Work

MORE and more each year it is becoming necessary to provide nesting places for birds, if the various beloved little denizens of the air are to be kept about the garden. And surely the flowers would be sad without the songs of birds. The tendency to remove leafless trees and modern tree repairing have resulted in a great diminution in the number of tree cavities, the natural homes of many hole-nesting birds. Happily, many of these birds will take willingly to bird houses.

A house of the right size to suit the convenience of the companionable little house wren is illustrated, and plans given for making. Notice the sheltering projection of the roof over the entrance. This is important. In placing a wren house, it is best to face it away from prevailing winds and rains. Partial shade is needed, and locations where there is likely to be frequent disturbance, or possible marauding, should be avoided. Do not put up too many wren houses. Wrens object to close neighbors, and most of the houses would put out depressing "For Rent" signs.

Materials

Toolcraft lumber, procurable in bundles, thin packing box lumber or cedar shingles. One-inch wire brads. Bill of stock, if material is bought at a lumber yard, follows:

1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$"x17"x4$\frac{1}{4}$", for bottom.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$"x4$\frac{3}{4}$"x9$\frac{3}{4}$", for back.
2 pieces $\frac{3}{4}$"x4$\frac{1}{2}$"x4$\frac{3}{4}$", for sides.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$"x4$\frac{3}{4}$"x7$\frac{3}{4}$", for front.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$"x4$\frac{1}{2}$"x6$\frac{3}{4}$" for roof.
1 piece $\frac{1}{4}$"x7"x6$\frac{3}{4}$" for roof.

Directions

Step 1. Square up the back piece and lay out the back pattern. Saw to line and smooth edges with plane or sandpaper; bore 3-16-inch holes for hanging.

Step 2. Cut out side pieces and assemble to back with brads and glue.

Step 3. Cut the bottom and assemble to sides and back. Plane a bevel on front edge of bottom to make it flush with sides.

Step 4. Square up the piece for front, lay out the pattern and mark location for entrance. Bore or cut hole one inch across. Cut to measurements and plane a bevel at top and bottom edges.

Step 5. Cut piece for right side of roof; bevel the ridge edge and cut back edge to fit hanger projection on back. Assemble to house.

Step 6. Make the left side of roof as directed for right side. Nail loosely and do not glue, in order that this side may be removed to facilitate cleaning.

Finish

Clean up the work, scraping off all surplus glue, and smoothing surfaces with fine sandpaper, rubbing with the grain of the wood. Keep the wren houses inconspicuous in color. If attached to a building, paint the same color; if to a tree or pole, stain with a colored linseed oil to imitate wood or bark.

Current Events

Princeton's New School

ONE of the great problems confronting any country which has a democratic government is the problem of training leaders to carry on this government—leaders who have a broad background of education and experience and who are not mere politicians, but thoroughly fitted in character and training for the task before them. The new Nationalist Government of China is fully alive to this problem and is planning that applicants for governmental office must pass the test of an examining board. In Great Britain it has for generations been the custom for some of the best minds of the country to enter the arena of public life.

Many people feel that in this matter there is room for much progress in the United States. Private business seems to have absorbed the most vigorous and promising of young Americans and public service has not been given the high place it deserves.

Therefore, the announcement that a School of Public and International Affairs is to be established at Princeton University is a news item of outstanding importance. Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of the university, in presenting the plan for the school, said: "The school will aim to develop for the country each year a body of young men who will have not only a preliminary foundation for public and international careers, but also a new sense of direction and responsibility for the affairs of their state and country."

And in his congratulatory letter to Dr. Hibben President Hoover said:

"I have heard with interest of the proposal to establish at Princeton a School of Public and International Affairs. I congratulate the university upon this further evidence of its ambition to share in the training of men for intelligent citizenship and interest and participation in public affairs.

"The need for good men in government does not grow less, and in the hands of inspiring teachers the work of this school should leave a lasting impression upon the lives of promising young men at the critical time when they are engaged in shaping their future careers. Even though many may not actually enter public life, it would be strange if they did not benefit from a thorough understanding of the problems of government and of our relation to other people."

Australia's Lake of Salt

Those of you who did not read the account of Australia's "mirage" lake in this paper earlier this week will be interested to know something about it.

Lake Eyre, the great "mystery lake" of Australia, has at last been explored and discovered to be a fraud. It is not a proper lake at all, but a vast expanse of salt deposit, which looks like a frozen sea, but over which it was possible to drive a heavily laden motortruck for miles.

Mr. Cecil Madigan of Adelaide University made this discovery, and it is important as well as interesting because there had been talk of driving a canal through to the lake, an idea which must now be abandoned.

Near the margin of the lake—the wettest part—the party saw the tracks of horses, kangaroos and emus. But the most amazing discovery on the lake was the finding of lizards 12 miles in from the shores, and ants eight miles in. What they lived on Mr. Madigan could not imagine. The lizards were about three inches long, and the color of the lake surface. The ants were small black ones, and they erected conical hills about three inches high. There was not much bird life to be seen, though sand martins nested in the gypsum cliffs, and there were traces of dingo and fox tracks. The real note was one of expansive desolation.

Five rivers run into Lake Eyre. One of them, the Finke, flows over 100 miles of flat country before it reaches the lake. The water from another river, the Cooper, gets to the lake once in 10 years; in fact, this river last got contact in 1917. When these rivers flow, salt is brought down by them and deposited, and the intense heat causes rapid evaporation. That is how Australia comes to have a lake of salt which is no less than twice the size of Wales.

Have You Read?

Stamps: An Outline of Philately, by Kent B. Stiles, illustrated with 300 photographs. (Harpers).

Both boys and girls and adults will enjoy "Stamps," a most satisfactory book on stamp collecting. There are several books on this subject for amateurs, but not one of them compares with this book written by Kent B. Stiles, who has for years edited the stamp departments of the Youths' Companion and the American Boy. Stamp collecting is a widespread hobby with both young people and adults, an interesting and valuable hobby. Collectors will find "Stamps" a fine reference book as it is a thorough study of the subject.

Air mails and flown covers receive particular attention. The book contains a discussion of commemorative stamps, the description of stamps associated with religion, sports, literature, history, etc. World War stamps are another unusual feature, the World War period being one of the most interesting periods in the development of philately. There is a fine glossary or index of terms containing several thousand definitions and terms. Any stamp collector will find pleasure and profit in an examination of this book.

Glasgow's Birds

Since the city of Glasgow, Scotland, adopted an all-inclusive bird protection order, there has been a vast amount of confidence manifested by the birds toward the human beings they have met in the city parks.

In the Dawsholme Park, the keeper reports that 60 different species of birds have visited it, and that 26 kinds nested there in one year.

Among the visiting birds are the gold-crested wren, the long-tailed tit, the woodpicker, the oyster catcher (a seaside bird) and the corncrake; and those that have nested there include the gray wagtail, the kingfisher, the sandpiper and the pheasant.

As the birds gain more and more confidence, it is likely that they will come in larger numbers, and bring their friends and relations with them.

February

When February walks abroad
The bushes bend and shiver.
He breathes upon the dawn. He lays
Cold fingers on the river.

He speaks, and loud the North Wind howls.
The snow falls thick and thicker
He lays him down to icy sleep
And dreams where storm winds bicker.

Yet underneath his frowning mask
A kindly smile is hiding
And half his storming and his snows
Are meant for playful chiding.

For lo, he smiles, and baby buds
Are in their cradle turning.
He calls—and myriad hands stretch up
To him in sudden yearning.

And so he passes, and the buds
Tucked warm beneath their cover,
Awake to wondering joy, spring up
And talk strange secrets over.

PHILA BUTLER BOWMAN.

The Adventures of Waddles

"AT LAST," TED YELLED, RELEASE THE NEWS! HERE ENDS MY HIBERNATING SNOOZE.
ME FOR A BATH, THEN AMPLE FARE TO SATISFY THE INNER BEAR.
"STOP! I HAVE WHAT YOU SEEK," I SAID. THEN PROMPTLY TURNED THE HOSE ON TED.
THE AMPLE FARE CAUSED TED TO MAKE THIS QUERY, "BOY! AM I AWAKE?"

The Mail Bag

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Editor:

I am inclosing another letter to a Mail Bagger in furtherance of my newly adopted policy to write to others first.

It may interest you to know that we are not ourselves Christian Scientists. The way we first happened to start reading the Monitor was through a chance heard bit of conversation on a crowded street car in Chicago. My father overheard two people talking of newspapers. One said, "Naw, it's a bum paper (The Christian Science Monitor), no murders!" A subsequent investigation proved the truth of the last part of that statement and we have been getting it ever since! Maxwell W.

[Thank you, Maxwell. Our readers will enjoy that little incident!—Ed.]

Perth, Western Australia

Dear Editor:

I thought perhaps you would like to hear from a Monitor reader in Western Australia. I was born in Perth and when I was 5, I went to Melbourne by trans-train a distance of over 2000 miles. From there I went to England via the Cape, calling at Durban, Cape Town, and Las Palmas. We stayed in England for 12 months, and it was while there I saw snow for the first time. We returned by the same route to Sydney and went from there to Tasmania where we lived for 12 months at Launceston.

Tasmania is a very picturesque country and has often been described as "a miniature Switzerland." The Gorge at Launceston is a very fine sight, especially in flood. From there we went to Melbourne where we lived for three years. During that time Huntingtower School was opened of which I am a foundation scholar. Twelve months ago we returned to Western Australia. For some years I have been a regular attendant of the Christian Science Sunday School.

I am 14 years of and love traveling and would like to receive letters from any girls my age, especially from places mentioned in by letter. With loving thoughts to yourself and all Mail Baggers. Betty S.

Montvale, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I find the Mail Bag one of the most interesting as well as educational departments in the Monitor. It certainly gives wonderful opportunities to secure first-hand information on other parts of the world which are usually not given in geography books.

We live in a very interesting town. It is about 25 miles from New York City, situated in the rolling hills of the "Palisades." On clear days the skyscrapers and the new Hudson River bridge of New York may be seen from here.

I am a sophomore in high school and would be very glad to hear from other boys, in any country or state, especially those interested in photography and outdoor sports. My languages are limited to French, Latin, Spanish, German, and English.

Franklin R.

[Quite so, Franklin! Mail Baggers are contributing more than a little to their own and others' education!—Ed.]

Springfield, Vermont

Dear Editor:

Is this the first letter from Springfield, Vermont? I have not seen any others in the Mail Bag, although I wrote one quite a while ago. I would like to hear from girls about 15 years old (my age). I play the piano and speak French, though not very well. I am interested in geology and would like to exchange specimens with someone. I am especially interested in coral, petrified wood and fossils, but any new specimens will be welcome, and I can exchange, too. Please someone write to me. Zelma B.

Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Editor:

Thank you sincerely for the interesting friends I have become acquainted with through the Mail Bag. I have corresponded with 11 girls, 10 of whom live in the United States, and one delightful English girl. Now I am most anxious to obtain a Czechoslovakian correspondent.

Czechoslovakia, although a comparatively new republic, is an object of fascination to me. Its folk tunes have a beauty all their own, and who doesn't like the novelty jewelry and quaint linen smocks that are imported from that country? I have been reading about some of the Czechoslovakian customs lately, and any article headed "Prague" is sure to be of interest. And so will some young person in that country care to write to me?

I am a student at Ward-Belmont School for girls and young women, here in Nashville. I read a great deal, and my hobbies are radio, and collecting things, books, stamps and autographs. Alice H.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

It has been for long time my wish to correspond with boys in other countries, not only in order to help me in my knowledge of English, but also to hear about the customs of a foreign country. I received your address from a young friend of mine, who is very interested in reading your paper.

I am 16 years old and apprentice in a large export firm. I should be very pleased to report about the beauties of Hamburg and Germany.

Harry M.

Uxbridge, Middlesex, England

Dear Editor:

I am a member of the Sunday School of Eleventh Church, London. I am very grateful for The Christian Science Monitor, and for the light Sunday School has thrown for me on little everyday difficulties.

I have not written to the Mail Bag before, but it has always interested me greatly. I think it is lovely to feel that you can be close neighbors with boys and girls all over the world, and share in their pleasures, and they in yours.

I am 15 years old and interested in literature and painting. My favorite subject at school is mathematics. I should like to correspond with girls in any country, especially Canada or the United States. I should love to have a Mail Bag friend, and I promise to answer any letters immediately.

Violet P.

Roslindale, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to The Christian Science Monitor. I am very interested in the way the paper seeks friends for the members of the Mail Bag.

My favorite sports are: swimming, baseball, hiking, camping fishing, canoeing. My hobbies are stamp collecting, outside wood craft, collecting of old papers of any kind. I should like to correspond with anyone in the following countries; Scotland, England, or its colonies. I am 16 years of age and will answer all letters that I receive. John N.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Raymond E. (13), Wilmette, Ill.—Exchange stamps.

Ronald M. (14), Brisbane, Australia—From stamp collectors.

Harrison W. (17), Cousins, N. M.—Especially from Canada and Great Britain.

Kurt K. (18), Hamburg, Germany.

John H., Hamburg, Germany—Interested in modern youth movement.

Girls

Bessie L. (12), Kimberley, South Africa—Collecting stamps.

Olivette P. (16), Mt. Clemens, Mich.—From British Isles.

Mabel D. (17), Manly, New South Wales, Australia.

Esther H. (Over 20), Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Especially from Norway and Sweden.

Norvena I., North Vancouver, B. C., Canada—Especially from an English girl in Japan.

Will M. D. J., Yorkshire, England, please send in her full name and address, as there is a letter waiting for her?

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Lovell Staples
Managing Owners of
Kookumchuck-in-the-Rockies
announce the fourth season of their
unique Ranch Camp
situated on beautiful Premier Lake
in
British Columbia
Monday, June thirtieth, until August eighteenth
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Girls under fourteen
Boys under fourteen
Limited accommodations for parents
Until June first address
Mrs. E. L. Staples
168 Bonnie
Coronado, California

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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Address the Registrar for full information and booklet.

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Lower School ' ' *Summer Camp*

The PRINCIPIA
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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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from cultured Christian homes. All camp activities carefully adapted to the age of the boy. Screened sleeping lodges. Booklet.
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FOR BOYS 6 to 18 YEARS
INTERLOCHEN, *Among the Lakes*, MICHIGAN
Riding, Riflery, Shop, Manual Training and Arts; Boat, Canoe, Hiking and Auto Trips, Nature Study and Photography, Tennis, Baseball, etc. All land and water sports. Directors and counsellors college men with camp training. Rate: eight weeks $300, four weeks $200.
Booklet on request.
Willis Pennington, The Wardell, Detroit

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In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports. Riding. Nature Study. Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Tutoring if desired. Booklet
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Ad. appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

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"THE SEASHORE CAMP FOR GIRLS"
ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE
On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. All camp activities. Daily Horse Back Riding included in a reasonable tuition. Booklet. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box M, ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE

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"The Friendly Camp for Friendly Girls"
INTERLOCHEN, MICH. Ages 6 to 20
All land and water sports, Nature Lore, Arts and Crafts, Riflery, Archery, Dramatics, Overnight Camp Sites: "Wahbekanetta Wigwam" *Affiliated with Paton Hall, The Pennington School for Girls.* Illustrated Booklets: Mrs. P. O. Pennington, "M" Paton Hall, Romeo, Mich.

$168,706 IS PAID TO GET HOLD OF MUSCLE SHOALS

Head of Cyanamid Company Admits Paying That in Effort

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The American Cyanamid Company has spent $168,706 in an effort to have its contract for operation of Muscle Shoals approved by Congress, William Bell, its president, told the Senate committee investigating lobbying.

Most of the work before Congress he has done himself, Mr. Bell testified. The company's publicity on the bill has been handled by O. M. Kile, who told the committee that he has received $43,292 for his work.

Mr. Bell described an attempt he made to compromise with the Alabama Power Company on a private operation bill, but declared that he was unable to work out anything definite. President Coolidge expressed the hope to Chester H. Gray, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that the power companies and the American Cyanamid Company would be able to agree on a measure, correspondence disclosed.

The witness said his only interests in the power industry are in a proposed plant for chemical manufacture in Tennessee and in two companies which are controlled by the Duke estate, of which he is a trustee. For many years the Cynamid Company has been attempting to get Muscle Shoals, it was brought out. Its contract in recent years has been embodied in the Madden and Wright bills. Asked to turn over the list of 11,000 stockholders of his company to the committee, Mr. Bell expressed the desire that it wolud not be given "indiscriminate publicity," but said he was willing to be questioned on any names that caught the committee's attention.

Mr. Kile, preceding Mr. Bell on the stand, testified that he received $600 a month, besides expenses, from the Cyanamid Company from July, 1926, to March, 1929, and since then has received a retainer of $100 a month. While his work has consisted for the most part of general publicity on Muscle Shoals, he said he went to George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, to ask him why he could not carry out his ideas about power at Great Falls, Va., and leave Muscle Shoals free to manufacture fertilizer. Mr. Kile admitted that he did not tell Mr. Norris that he was being paid by the Cyanamid Company. Asked if he approved of that method, he replied "that's the usual way, isn't it?"

Mr. Kile told the committee that he has helped a number of Senators and Represenatives write speeches, among them Senators Capper and Thomas, Representatives Ketcham, Dickinson and Jones of Texas. Besides sending out a news letter service he has done publicity for a number of companies and organizations, some of it merely for "good will advertising," and some for the purpose of obtaining legislation.

In addition to the American Cyanamid Company and the Union Carbide Company, he named among his clients the Sears Roebuck Foundation, the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks, the International Baby Chick Association, the Southwestern Wheat Growers and Millers, the National Grange, the National Council of Business Mail Users, and the Tennessee River Improvement Associations.

The Listener Speaks

THE Philco Hour, which is now heard through Columbia on Wednesdays at 10 o'clock, is still offering various experiments in entertainment. This week it almost reverted to its earlier habit of offering condensed versions of musical plays and operettas. But instead of a stage production of several seasons or more ago, it was concerned with a current sound film presentation featuring Maurice Chevalier. The producers of this particular picture were not content with the customary "theme song" or two. They went further and arranged for a more complete score containing several attractive numbers with less evidence than usual of hasty composition. Philco's "Old Stager" recounted the romantic story and described its setting in Paris and the fictitious kingdom of "Sylvania." At intervals Lois Bennett burst into pleasant song, sometimes with the assistance of John Barclay, who also offered several tenor solos. The Grenadiers Quartet attended to the various chorus numbers.

Talking picture producers have made full use of the opportunities offered by radio for publicity for their products. The stars of their pictures have made more or less uninteresting personal appearances and all sorts of excerpts have been given with a view to whetting the appetite of the public. The Philco presentation, however, was not sponsored in any direct way by cinema interests. The connection between the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company's radio sets and Maurice Chevalier's latest vehicle was based upon a lowly mutual friend in the form of a poster upon which a Philco receiver and M. Chevalier appeared together.

Listeners who have had anything to do with stage folk and are familiar with vaudeville habits and slang, must have been specially pleased to renew acquaintance with "The Two Troupers" at 10:30, through the WEAF chain stations. Marcella Shields and Helene Handin entertained a large audience in their last series devoted to the struggles of two aspirants to this variety of fame. They wrote the sketches themselves—basing them in part upon actual experiences of their own in vaudeville work. After some months of absence from the air, except in miscellaneous special radiocasts, they have now returned to continue with a second series of the same type.

The first of this series let us listen in on an act which was quite successful in spite of the fact that Marcella came too late for rehearsals. The two sang together and separately, and talked in their usual amusing way—both on and off the stage. In the background was a satisfactory jazz band. The program was sufficiently different and original to make it very acceptable. D. M.

PRESBYTERIAN UNITS MOVE TOWARD UNION

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Proposed union of three wings of the Presbyterian Church has advanced another step, representatives of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of the United States and the United Presbyterian Church announced here Feb. 25 at the conclusion of the first day of a two-day conference on "closer relation."

The church representatives said committees had been appointed to make favorable reports to their various assemblies on the movement.

NEW YORK ARCHITECT BEQUEATHS $750,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The estate of William R. Mead, New York architect, was fixed at $776,715 gross and 750,-119 net in a transfer tax appraisal filed Feb. 26. Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico, is executor.

Amherst College, Columbia University and the American Academy at Rome are ultimate beneficiaries of deeds of trust established for the widow, Mrs. Olga K. Mead of the American Hospital, Neuilly, France.

COOLIDGE DAM TO BE DEDICATED MARCH 4

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Plans are going forward for dedicating Coolidge Dam, crossing the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., on March 4. Former President Calvin Coolidge will be the major speaker. Gov. J. C. Phillips said an escort will be furnished the former Chief Executive from Yuma to the dam which bears his name.

Coolidge Dam was completed in 1928 and impounds water for a 122,000-acre irrigation project in the Florence and Casa Grande Valleys.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Radio Keith Orpheum Program.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet."
7:00 Big Brother Club.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 "Sam and Sal of Coloredville."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann; Helen Morgan; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 Chamber of Commerce banquet program; speaker, Mayor James M. Curley.
10:00 NBC, RCA-victor; Marguerite d'Alvarez, contralto; Armand Tokatyan, tenor; salon orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lighthouse and coast guard news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agricultural markets; chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 Bay State Boys.
8:00 "Today's Music Masterpieces."
8:15 The Pioneers.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and "Billy" Hilpot.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent mid-week program.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Paul Specht's Majestic Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:00 p. m.—Beverly Hour.
5:00 Philip Ferraro, organist.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 WHDH Toreadors.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers.
6:15 Betelac Braves orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Tastyeast Jesters.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Novite Knights.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club.
8:00 Leopold Morse Birthday Serenaders.
8:15 CBS, Frederic William Wile, from London.
8:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods" musicale.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Devon Redskins.
10:00 Boston Herald-Traveler program.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch.
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:45 p. m.—"It's a Fast Life." Charles Cook, retiring conductor of Twentieth Century Limited.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

Y. W. C. A. PROGRESS REPORTED

At the sixty-third annual business meeting of the local Y. W. C. A., Feb. 26, the president reported growth in all departments, the general education department students having more than doubled in number, with several hundred turned away. More than 15,-000 women are now using the new building at 140 Clarendon Street, the report stated. A fund has been opened to establish a permanent week-end house, toward which a check for $1000 has already been received.

WESTINGHOUSE-BENDIX ALLIANCE

Westinghouse Air Brake Company and Bendix Aviation Corporation have formed a new company, Bendix-Westinghouse Automotive Air Brake Company, entire capital stock to be held by Bendix and Westinghouse. New company will continue operation of what has heretofore been the automotive division of Westinghouse and supply Westinghouse Air Brake equipment for buses and trucks. Westinghouse will manufacture air brake equipment for new company.

You can improve the quality of your reception and protect your radio investment with

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

BRITISH SHOW GREAT ACTIVITY IN RESEARCH

Fuel, Food, Metallurgy, Crystals, Gases—All Are Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A study of the report of the year's work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research reveals what steady progress is being made in a vast variety of fields much of which is unknown or suspected by the general public. The activities of this department deal with such things as fuel, food, building, forest products, metallurgy, water pollution, engineering, radio, compressed gases, lubrication, analysis of crystals and many others. Added to these most of the principal industries keep their own search departments which often draw government financial assistance when important work might be held up for want of funds.

In the work of the carbonization of coal and gas production the outstanding feature of the year has, perhaps, been the starting up of the low temperature carbonization plant of the Gas, Light & Coke Company. The time is now regarded as approaching when it will be possible to form reliable estimates as to the extent to which the various processes, will achieve commercial success.

In conjunction with low temperature carbonization is also low temperature tar which differs much from that obtained by the high temperature process. The former contains a much smaller proportion of aromatic hydrocarbons but a much smaller proportion of phenolic compounds, resins and waxes.

Much work has been done as to atmosphere pollution, new instruments having been designed for obtaining records of the sulphur in the air, the amount and quantity of daylight and the amount of water in fogs. The real remedy for the troubles of the big cities atmosphere would appear to lie mainly with successful operations of the low temperature distillation of coal which will provide a smokeless fuel.

In radio research the previously inexplicable phenomena known as "fading" have now been explained by the understanding gained of the theory of the propagation of wireless waves. The first positive and direct experimental proof was obtained of the existence of the ionized layer presumed but not proved, by Heaviside, and methods were developed for studying in detail its effects on radio waves. The wave form of atmospherics and their main sources have also been determined. Methods have been devised for finding their mean direction of arrival and even the place of origin of individual atmospherics.

So far although their complete elimination is not in view, methods have been developed for utilizing to the full the directive properties of aerials and the general selectivity of receivers for their mitigation in any locality. This branch of the work is expected to have valuable applications in the sphere of meteorology and aerial navigation.

NEW YORK BANKER MAY BE PRESIDENT OF WORLD BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

the American member of the general council for the Reichsbank in Germany.

Mr. Fraser, Mr. McGarrah's American colleague on the International Bank Board, is an experienced lawyer in international affairs. After acting as general counsel for the Dawes plan in 1924, he was Paris representative of S. Parker Gilbert, general agent for reparations until 1927. He is a native of Boston, born in 1889.

Mr. Fraser has practiced law for many years, both in New York and Paris; was a lecturer on political science at Columbia University, from which institution he holds the degrees of A.B. and Ph.D.; has been a newspaper reporter, and was first assistant judge advocate for the Service of Supplies in the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War. He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal, the Order of Leopold and the Order of Saints Maurizio and Lazzaro, and the Legion of Honor.

It was originally intended that the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York should serve on the board of the International Bank but the State Department ruled against this. The seelction of Mr. McGarrah and Mr. Fraser is understood to have been prompted by Owen D. Young, whose name the plan establishing the bank bears, and J. P. Morgan, the other American delegate to the conference that established the bank.

Among those suggested as possible successors to Mr. McGarrah as chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are J. Herbert Case, now deputy governor; W. Randolph Burgess, assistant reserve agent; S. Parker Gilbert and Pierre Jay, who formerly held the position as head of the board.

Eleven of 25 World Bank Directors Are Nominated

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Governors of five leading European banks of issue, together with a representative of the governor of the Bank of Japan, met Feb. 26 in the Rome offices of the Bank of Italy to appoint a board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements and to transact other business of minor importance in connection with the opening of the bank the middle of next month. The board of directors will consist of 25 members, whereof 11 were nominated at yesterday's meeting. Members selected are as follows:

Britain, Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England; Sir Charles Addis, vice-president Hong Kong Shanghai Bank.

France, Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France; Baron Brincard, president of the Credit Lyonnaise; Count de Vogue, president of the Suez Canal Company.

Belgium, M. Franck, governor of the Bank of Belgium, and Emile Francqui, vice-president of the Societe Generale de Belgique.

Italy, Senator Bonaldo Stringher, governor of the Bank of Italy; Giuseppe Beneduce, Deputy in the Italian Parliament and former Finance Minister.

Japan, Tetsusaburo Tanaka, London representative of the Bank of Japan; Daisuke Noharra, London manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The meeting, moreover, decided to invite Gates W. McGarrah of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Leon Fraser, attorney, who for three years was counsel for the Dawes plan, to sit on the board of directors.

Three German members of the board of directors are not yet nominated, but their appointment is expected to be made in the next few days. Nine other members representing smaller countries interested in reparations also will be nominated to the board of directors. The question who is to be chairman of the board of directors and president of the bank was not raised, but it is understood there exists a unanimous sentiment to appoint Mr. McGarrah.

ROME (AP)—Heads of the banks of payment of the powers coming under the Young Plan met Feb. 26 in the offices of the Bank of Italy to prepare a working plan for the International Bank with headquarters at Berne, Switzerland.

Those present included Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England; Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the German Reichsbank; Dr. Tanaku, governor of the Imperial Bank of Japan, and Donaldo Stringher, governor of the Bank of Italy.

Motion Pictures

"The Vagabond King"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — At the Criterion Theater for an indefinite run is the Paramount all-color talking film, "The Vagabond King," a version of the operetta, "If I Were King," which has music by Rudolf Friml. Dennis King is repeating in this picture the performance he gave on the stage a few seasons ago. Jeanette MacDonald, coming from sentimental parts in musical comedy, is cast in the heroic romantic role of Katherine DeVaucelles. Ludwig Berger directed the picture. The stirring "March of the Vagabonds" and the tuneful "Only a Rose" are still the chief musical numbers in this operetta, and they are sung with vigor.

As a color spectacle, this is sumptuous in the popular appeal of its pageantry of scenes in taverns, palaces and cathedrals. The thrust of sincere expression is provided by Lillian Roth as the tavern girl who sacrifies herself to save Villon when he is attacked by traitors. O. P. Heggie as Louis XI holds the story to its course like a compass with his solid characterization of the crafty and superstitious monarch who enjoys to the full his colossal jest of making Villon, king of the vagabonds, grand marshal of France for seven days. In that week of glory Villon saves Paris from the Burgundians, and wins the hand of the King's ward, Katherine.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

M. L. Holland, New York.
Mrs. K. R. Leavey, Vallejo, Calif.
Mrs. Myrtle E. Page, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Edward F. Gray, Providence, R. I.
Adah F. Smith, Providence, R. I.
Clinton J. Ayres, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Hladky, Stillwater, Okla.
Miss Nora A. Talbot, Stillwater, Okla.
Samuel A. Swartz, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ina B. Frost, Dexter, Me.
Mrs. Ruth M. Albert, Columbus, O.

SHARON STEEL HOOP

Net income of Sharon Steel Hoop Company for 1929 is equal, after payment of one quarterly dividend on the 8 per cent preferred, now retired, to $3.69 a share on the 358,140 shares of no par common, compared with $3.11 a share (par $50) on 286,-240 shares of common in 1928 after 8 per cent preferred dividends.

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Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

TWO THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED sales executives retiring from present business, desire to act as Chicago representatives for out-of-town manufacturer; will consider any line; also can furnish display room, warehouse space, shipping facilities if wanted. D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

POSTAGE STAMPS

BEAUTIFUL RUMANIAN AIR STAMPS Three varieties unused 30c. Ask for our big list of over 2000 items. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal commissions. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SOMEWHERE someone has a ranch, a factory or a business that is not being run profitably or to their satisfaction. Having had experience in each of these lines I am interested in an opportunity to become associated as Manager on a salary and profit-sharing basis with option of acquiring substantial interest out of profits. I hold a responsible executive position but desire a better opportunity. Address reply with details, C-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1499 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 6528
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 0186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5085
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 6895

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette apartments; very central location; furnished or unfurnished; clean; good janitor service. JANITOR, 39 Hemenway St.

NEW YORK CITY, 310 Riverside Drive—Sublet one-room apartment, bath, serving pantry, Frigidaire, maid service; new apartment hotel; $75 monthly. Call Friday, Saturday evenings or Sunday afternoon. THEN, Apt. 518.

NEW YORK CITY, 114 Morningside Drive—High class 4-room completely furnished; suitable 2, 3; $60 month. WOLFE.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 111-04 166th St.—Two-family house, 6 rooms, sun porch, separate furnace, garage, $80. Hollis 10263.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BROOKLYN—Established tea room for sale; owner's Jersey interests demand full time. Box W-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Successor to
FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43 Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 421 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Capable (white) cooks, housework ers, chambermaids, couples; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee. Telephones Harlem 6264—3469.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER
NEW YORK CITY—Small family, no laundry or heavy housework. Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Edgecombe 8824.

HOME COOKED FOODS

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Home Cooking, Desserts, Angel Food, Orange Marmalade, Nut Bread, Meat Loaf, Pies; made to order at home by experienced cook. Tel. N. R. 9096.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3083.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Offices large or small, furnished or unfurnished; reception room with attendant; display, storage or shipping space if required; street floor entrance. MISS EMBREE, 20 East 41st St., near 5th Ave.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive, sunny office, evenings. 11 West 42nd St., Room 1938. Chickering 9272, Schuyler 4440.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate prices; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

PIANIST WANTED

A PIANIST wanted for small church; Christian Scientist preferred. Reply H-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK—One of the world's best pianos; sold on easy terms. RENTING PIANOS—Large assortment, small Grands and Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
37 West 57th Street, New York City

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Very attractive 6-room stone house, 4 years old; lot 128x100 ft.; 36 large shade trees; on one of the finest highways in Westchester; suitable restaurant or tea room. Box A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City

FOR SALE—One family 9-room modern house, 2-car garage; 15 minutes to New York, on top Palisades opposite Grant's tomb. MRS. PEEDEE, 17 Oakdene Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Best location in Lynn, Mass.; furnished or unfurnished; 11-room house; near shore. Call Breakers 6923 or write A-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—At Ventnor, Atlantic City, N. J., corner residence. See W. F. Haverstick, 5309 Atlantic Ave., Ventnor, N. J.

Mount Vernon, N.Y.--4 Lots
at Kingsbridge Gardens, within walking distance of Dyer Ave. Station, Boston & Westchester R. R.—Near Hutchinson River Parkway.
FISHER Tel. Melrose 2286
2968 Third Avenue, New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Ave.—Board and rooms, with and without bath. Telephone B. B. 2065.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive home within walking distance of business section. MISS FANNIE A. FARGO, 484 Delaware Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY—Lovely room with private family; running water; overlooking Hudson. West End (92nd); $10. Call evenings, Schuyler 4440.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 E. 44th—Single, double; housekeeping privileges; business men or women. Mornings and evenings, Vanderbilt 2818. $10.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th, Apt. 4—Front connecting rooms, convenient transit; sunny room adjoining bath. Riverside 1720.

NEW YORK CITY, West 58th St.—Attractive single room for rent; elevator apartment near Central Park. Circle 4420.

NEW YORK CITY, 411 West End (80th)—Attractive double front; single, running water; quiet. STECKER (9E).

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 290 Alexander Street—Quiet, comfortable, furnished rooms; meals if necessary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE POSITION—College graduate, married, at present employed as assistant superintendent large cotton mill but seeking greater opportunity; 14 years' experience, including government; good knowledge cotton. K-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Experienced chauffeur; private family; references. Box J-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Experienced stenographer, secretarial qualifications; high school education. Box 40, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1001 Munsey Building.

EXPERIENCED working housekeeper, American, good cook, with Christian Scientist preferred. HUHN, 373 East 26th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Experienced general houseworker or housekeeper, for business people or motherless home. CHRISTINE BLIND, 147-15 Jamaica Ave.

SINGLE, A-1 character, clerical experience; good caliber material particular place; position objective irrespective initial salary; any legitimate offering welcome. B-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY with selling experience, capable of managing ladies' specialty shop, experience in bookkeeping and general office work. X-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SPACE TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Available space for one with profession that would fit in with an established beauty salon; located at 141 East 51st St. 45 Lexington Ave. subway station. MR. RAYMOND, Telephone Wickersham 4652.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 224 W. 72nd St.—Two bright rooms, kitchenette, bath; 1 block subway express and Riverside. TRANSFIELD.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

"The Bank With the Chime Clock"

4½% Paid on Deposits

Barri & Terry
ELECTROL
All Electric Automatic Oil Burners
700 No. Washington Ave. Barnum 6097

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
Semi-Annual Dollar Days
Friday and Saturday
February 28 and March 1
"SAVINGS FOR EVERYONE"

WATKIN'S ART and FURNITURE STORE
68 CANNON STREET
Barnum 3501

Foster Besse Store
Final Clearance
Any Suit in the Store $27.50
Any Overcoat in the Store, $20.00
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
956 MAIN STREET

HOWLAND'S
BEGINNING MARCH 1
Look for Our Special Offerings of
China, Glassware, Electrical Appliances, Lamps, Spring Drapery Fabrics and Cleaning Needs.

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street

J. A. Barri R. S. Terry
The Berkshire Mill Coal Company
COAL and WOOD
KOPPERS KOKE
688 No. Washington Ave. Barnum 397

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Ralston
The Whole Wheat Cereal
F. W. BEHERNS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

BRAUNFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
MILLINERY
Presenting the Season's Latest Creations at Moderate Prices

HARTFORD

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1122 MAIN

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

Orders for
HOMEMADE PASTRY
taken at
Rosamond's Nut Shoppe
45 Temple Street Phone 5-4257
Sand Tarts and Cakes made by Mrs. Stern *Doughnuts & Pies made by Mrs. Dixon*

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

WITKOWER'S
Established 1885
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

Isaac A. Allen & Son
Incorporated
ARCHITECTS
MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 Farmington Avenue 2-3937

MERIDEN

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

WILBUR COON SHOES
A Made-to-Measure Fit in Ready-to-Wear Shoes
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Street

QUALITY MEAT
Cooked Food and Home-Made Pastry
Free Delivery
M. W. BOOTH
48 E. MAIN STREET Phone 563

Levenduskie & Gibson
CASH FISH MARKET
Sea Food of all kinds
Phone 272 37 E. Main St., Meriden

Yellow Cab
314—Phone—314

MIDDLETOWN

Friend's BAKED BEANS

WETHERBEE & CONROY
346 MAIN STREET Phone 347

Pauline C. Miller
BEAUTY SHOP
New Middletown Savings Bank Bldg.
Main and Court Streets Phone 78-2

Cleaning—Dyeing
Pressing—Repairing
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co.
160 WILLIAM ST. Phone 2860

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

Central Market
EDW. J. FITZGERALD, Prop.
Choice Beef, Mutton, Lamb
Poultry and Game in Season
Canned Goods, Fresh Vegetables, Etc.
174 COURT ST. PHONE 742

Foss Chocolates

J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main St. Phones 713 and 714

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

CUBETA BROS. INC.
FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
126 Main Street Phones 600 & 2111

SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
PARK VIEW PHARMACY
42 MAIN STREET Phone 648

NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
Special Noonday Luncheons
All Kinds of Sandwiches
Homemade Chocolates and Candies
366-370 MAIN ST. Phone 2454

TYPEWRITERS
SOLD—RENTED—REPAIRED
Students' Rental Rates
$2.00 per month, $10.00 for 4 months.
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
Complete Home Furnishers
434-492 Main Street
"The Store of Superior Service"

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

BLEWS SODA SANDWICH SPA
Dinner 11-2 p. m. Waffles Served
Meet Your Friends at the "SPA"
A full line of Whitman's Candy, Kemp's Nuts.

HELEN PHILLIPS
BOOKS GIFTS
STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN.CONN

Jackaway's Fostoria Gift Shop
58 W. Main St.
Phone 1499

Leonard Hermann Co.
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

Our Banking Institution
officered by men, experienced and familiar with administration problems, will give the desired future in management to your estate.
New Britain Trust Co.

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office Main Office and Works
90 W. MAIN ST. 415 W. MAIN ST.
Telephone 1723 Telephone 264
R. J. KLOIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

COAL BOB OIL
Berson Brothers
Coal—Oil—Gasoline
Office & Y

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Two Shirt Values

EAGLE SHIRTS
$2.15
COLLAR ATTACHED
COLLAR TO MATCH
NECKBAND
Regular $3 and $4 values

Colored Broadcloth
BLUE—TAN—GREEN
$1.95
We recommend these shirts with plain color ties.

Johnson & Wilson
85-89 CHURCH STREET

"It Pays to Look Prosperous"
Yourself, Your Family
Your Home
A well-groomed appearance for all three may be easily and economically achieved at—
SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

I-SIS AUTO POLISH
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 Temple Street 3-5934

NOXON'S
Bring In Your Old Hat and
See What We Can Do With It
Millinery Work and Dyeing
Men's and Ladies'
94 CHURCH STREET

Bright Sparkling Clean DOUBLE SCREENED COAL KOPPERS COKE
TRY US
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
3-0114 Office: 376 STATE STREET

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
370 Chapel Street

NEW LONDON

Peterson Inc. NEW LONDON CONN.
Confectioners & Caterers
1 Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books for Everybody
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

Clark's Beauty Parlors
Pearl S. Hopkins, *Proprietress*
Permanent Waving
Shampooing, Marcelling and Water Waving—Manicuring
17 Union Street Telephone 7458

The WOMAN'S SHOPPE
Smart ENSEMBLES for SPRING
in
Tweeds—Silks—Fabrics
236 STATE STREET Tel. 9518

NORWALK

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Take home a box of Whitman's Sampler, famous since 1842
520 West Avenue NORWALK, CONN.

ROWLAND M. BEACH
Florist
28 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 2140

de BRUYCKER
Bread, Rolls and Cakes of Quality
FROST BUILDING TELEPHONE NORWALK 3287
518 West Avenue - Norwalk, Conn.

ANGEVINE
FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn
Phone 256

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn
Tel. 3201

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

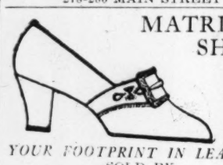
TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

Visit Our New Home at 15 Bank Street
the latter part of
February
The C. O. Miller Co.

PRINTS
are the thing to wear now
to town—
18.75
FROCKS—Second Floor
Fashion Headquarters
M. Moltasch & Son Inc.
278-280 MAIN STREET

MATRIX SHOES

YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
SOLD BY
L. Spelke & Son
419 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

"Everything for the Home"
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
Hardware and
House Furnishings
General Electric Refrigeration
THE LOCKWOOD & PALMER COMPANY
92 Park Place, STAMFORD, CONN.
Telephone 1672

French Millinery Shop
CREATORS
Exclusive Sportwear
459 MAIN STREET, Stamford, Conn.
Telephone Stamford 1634-1635

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Grocery Stores
22 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Near Broad Street

Walk-Over
Shoe Store
113 Atlantic Street
STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

OUR INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENT
Has every need for the wee ones in great profusion—Dresses, Slips, Coats, Bonnets, Bootees, Vests, Binders, Diapers, Stockings, Blankets, Pads, and Carriage Equipment. Every article of the best, and priced at the lowest, consistent with good quality.
Mothers will find it a popular and satisfactory place to buy baby needs.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Attractive Linoleum Floors
When laid by our experts, these floors become a practical surface, permanently cemented in place.
LONG WEAR . . . LOW CLEANING COSTS
NO REPAIRS . . . AND . . . BEAUTY

Ladies' Arch Rest Shoes
Footwear That Has Proven Its Worth
Waterbury distributors
FITZMAURICE-SHERWOOD
117-119 BANK STREET

Hosiery Repair Service
Gotham Knit-Back
SUGENHEIMERS
WATERBURY, CONN.

RED CROSS MATTRESSES
Sold Exclusively in Waterbury by
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 WATERBURY

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

LUCAS BROS., Inc.
STATIONERY
for Business and Personal Use
219-223 East Baltimore Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY

McM... & Riley
49 STATE STREET
On Giving a Man Something to Wear
Neckwear, Pajamas, Shirts, Hosiery, Lounge Wear, Accessories, Slippers, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mufflers, Golf Attire, Jewelry

Alling Rubber Co.
451 Broadway
"If It's Rubber We Have It"
RUBBERS—OVERSHOES
RAINCOATS—SPORTS APPAREL
MACKINAWS—SWEATERS

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

READY!
New Spring Line of
"Shagmoor" COATS
$35 to $98
HERE EXCLUSIVELY
JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Fine Furniture
at Lowered Prices
During February
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

BANK by MAIL—

Over 13,000 of our 58,000 depositors, living in towns and villages where there are no savings banks, enjoy the safety, protection and big interest this old Mutual Savings Bank can give them on their savings.
Send for booklet on Banking by Mail
4½% Start saving and be independent—$1.00 will open an account.
Compounded Quarterly
The National Savings Bank
70-72 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Danker FLORIST
40-42 MAIDEN LANE
Make Home Cheerful with Flowers from Danker's
ROSES—CARNATIONS—PLANTS—DECORATIONS
"We telegraph flowers to all parts of the world"

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET
Stetson Hats for Men
$8.50 to $20.00
Royal Club, $5.00

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen
Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
New Printed Crepe DRESSES
$16.75 and $19.75

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires
Tydol Economy Gas
Veedol Oil—Storage—Washing
Accessories.
251 HUDSON AVE. Tel. 3-4884

THE
Tucker-Smith Agency, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle Street
Dial 3-6471

CHEMICALLY TREATED
DUSTLESS COAL
First equipped plant in Albany
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
BUILDING MATERIALS
DIAL 3-1268

BINGHAMTON

Hampton Restaurant
The Home of Delicious Foods
Business Men's Lunch, 35c
A Specialty, Steak Dinners, 50c
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
136 COURT STREET Phone Bing. 8114

BRONXVILLE

Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
Storage Supplies
Garage Filling Station
3 Kensington Road Pondfield Road
Phone 3351-3352

EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

We Repair Hosiery Runs
Specializing in Children's and Infants' Wear. Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves and exclusive silk underwear.
Mehrlust's Shoppe
80 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 1200

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE METHOD
Finger and Marcel Waving Manicuring
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronx 8163
Station Plaza West, North End

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
CLEANERS—TAILORS and HABERDASHERS
40 Palmer Ave.—6 Sagamore Rd.
Telephone 4070-4071

SHOES and HOSIERY
of the Better Kind
The Bronxville Shoe Shop
S. G. NIELSEN 78 Pondfield Road

Moderate Priced Gowns
Afternoon and Sports
at my home
Mrs. C. K. LEBRECHT, 50 Wiltshire St.
Phone Bronxville 2341
Cedar Knolls, Bronxville

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us, will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Supper 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
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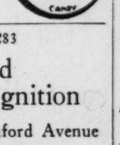

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

BEWARE of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.—FRANKLIN

Odds and Ends

Bardsey Island

Bardsey Island, off the coast of Wales, preserves many ancient customs; it is ruled by a "king," who is elected by the inhabitants, now only 43 in number.

School of Carving

A school of carving and other arts has been established at Rotorua, N. Z., to preserve the beautiful craftsmanship and art forms of the native Maoris.

Lo, the Rich Indian

The Osage Indians of Oklahoma have received $223,395,484 in oil royalties since 1916 from their holdings in that State of 1,464,819 acres, allotted to them by the United States Government.

Salvador

Although the smallest of the Central American republics, Salvador is thickly settled, the density of population being about 125 people to the square mile, or about three times that of the United States.

America's Road Program

The road construction program of the United States, calling for an expenditure of $2,500,000,000, will give employment to 500,000 men.

The World's Navies

Battleships form 45 per cent of tonnage of the world's navies, while the submarine tonnage is only 5 per cent.

The Old Peking

The population of Peiping, China, which dropped to 800,000 when the capital of China was moved to Nanking, has again risen to 1,200,000.

Electrification in England

One of England's railways will spend more than $20,000,000 in 1930 in electrification of its lines and other improvements.

Perseverance

(From the Tulsa World)

Tulsa, Okla.

TWO evenings a week, for seven years, 15 Negro students have trudged faithfully up the steps of the Booker T. Washington school and absorbed sufficient "reading and writing and 'rithmetic" to entitle them to be full-fledged high school graduates. They will receive their diplomas in May, according to E. W. Wood, principal of Booker T. Washington High School.

The persevering students, whose ages average around 40 years, have covered a regular high school course by lamplight, figuratively speaking. The work given them has encompassed such studies as science, American history, English, music, and other subjects required of a high school graduate. Many of them are in service all day, all of them are holding down daytime jobs of no easy accomplishment, and they arrive in their evening classes almost breathless and once in a while a little late, but their attendance has been 90 per cent over the entire period of time. The personnel of the group has varied none at all since the opening of night school at Booker T. Washington seven years ago.

While the accomplishments of the graduating class are outstanding among their kind, the work which is proceeding quietly and assuredly in Tulsa's night schools for Negroes has highlights of human interest and endeavor.

The elderly people, with grizzled white hair and lined faces, who attend night after night, who stumble and halt over elementary words, and whose faces beam over the slightest accomplishment, are perhaps among the most interesting students in the group of 450 Negroes who are attending night school in Tulsa, at Booker T. Washington, and at the Paul Dunbar schools.

There is "Sister Easter," a picturesque character, 76 years old, "as nearly as she can remember." Shrewd black eyes beam from under bristly brows, her white teeth flash from a wrinkled face, and she still moves quickly. Unfailingly attired in white apron, and a hat the shape of a bird's nest, "Sister Easter" has learned to read and write quite passably in three years. "Don't look at me too hard," she will request, and read aloud quite fluently from an advanced primer. The greatest joy she has realized from her ability to read, she says, is the reading of her Bible.

One Minute Biographies

Who: JOHN SMITH.

Where: England and America.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: Celebrated example of an English adventurer, and Colonial Governor of Virginia. Though few records remain, and we know practically nothing of him except what can be gleaned from his own broadly exaggerated accounts, yet his life appears to have been one long procession of extraordinary experiences and hairbreadth escapes. His parents were poor tenants upon the estate of a nobleman in Lincolnshire; but their son lost them both very soon and fell into the clutches of unscrupulous guardians. He might have had an excellent education, but such a pursuit was far too dull for him; so one day he sold his books and the bag he carried them in to get the means to run away and be a sailor. The guardians, eyes fastened upon what little property the boy had, rather encouraged his running away. When his chance came, he went to France in the train of a company of younger sons of noblemen, off on a tour of the Continent.

The religious wars were in progress in France, for the period was that of Henry IV; so John Smith threw in his lot with the Protestants. Later he went soldiering in the Low Countries, too, and when the days palled there, he took ship for Scotland. Immediately thereafter began the most sensational series of adventures in his entire career, through which stalk thieves and pirates and Turks; in the course of which John Smith was cast into the sea like Jonah, sold as a slave, fought the Turks single-handed, and finally got back to England on board a British man-of-war. That is, provided he tells the truth in those writings of his, which are somewhat suspiciously colorful.

It was then that he turned his attention upon North America, and upon the gallant deeds of such explorers as Cortez and Pizarro, Raleigh and Frobisher, who had been there. Convinced that such was an ideal field for his own exploits, by slow steps he assembled three vessels and a company of 105 men, obtained a patent, and set sail in December, 1606. During the voyage Smith became so overbearing that his men coolly put him in chains and kept him there for 13 weeks. But, in spite of trials and hindrances, they came at last to the West Indies, where they stopped for water. Sailing on northward and not finding land where they thought land should be, they favored returning to England, when one day a strong wind blew them straight into Chesapeake Bay. There Jamestown was founded, the first permanent English settlement in America.

Here John Smith's adventures multiplied, and, at the same time, his good qualities came into full play. Especially important was his tact in dealing with the Indians, although there did once arise a slight unpleasantness between them, when Chief Powhatan came near to ending abruptly his swashbuckling career—would have done so if it had not been for Pocahontas. When starvation stared the settlers in the face, it was John Smith who saved the day by begging corn from the Indians. He probably prevented more than once the abandonment of the colony. To and fro he journeyed, up rivers which no white man had ever tracked, forging his way through virgin forests, while he made a map of Virginia's rivers and bays. There were revolts against his rule as Governor, conspiracies to depose him; but somehow he held his post until the final coming of Capt. George Percy to displace him. John Smith sailed back to England more than once; he spent six months on that part of the Atlantic coast, which he named New England, where he traded with the Indians for furs and went cod fishing. During later years in London his pen was busy, setting down the countless adventures which lived vividly in his memory.

AN OLD THEORY ABANDONED

It is estimated that about one-half of the Eskimos in the world have never seen a snow house and but one-quarter of them use them as dwellings in winter.

In Lighter Vein

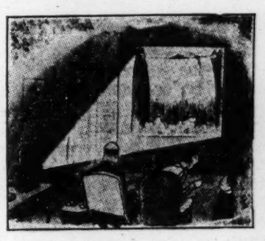
Modern Juveniles

"Can we play store in here, Mamma?"

"Yes, but you must be very, very quiet."

"We will, Mamma. We'll pretend we don't advertise." — *Capper's Weekly.*

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT SOUND



Judge

"Junior, run out to the kitchen and turn on the faucet!"

A Utopian Rhapsody

"Will you be so good as to drive off the track?" asked the motorman, and the truck driver promptly pulled to one side.

"Thank you, ever and ever so much," added the motorman with a smile. "You're a perfect dear!"

"You're very welcome," said the truck driver, "but you must pardon my seeming carelessness; I really had no idea your car was so near."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I was standing near the garage when suddenly I heard a strange noise—
And a moment later a lot of snow landed smack on top of me and almost buried me!
Wow! wasn't I flabbergasted!
But I crawled out and started sniffing to see if I could discover where it had come from—
SNIFF SNIFF
Before I could sniff half a dozen sniffs though, I heard the strange noise again and looked up just in time to see another big pile of snow sliding off the garage roof, and I didn't do a thing but jump as far and fast as I could!

A Word a Day

Investigate

If we "investigate" anything we inquire into it, we study it with painstaking search and observation, we examine with systematic attention to detail and relationship all component factors. There is also the more literal sense of "to follow the trace of, to track."

Our word is derived from the Latin *investigare*, "to track out, to search into a track," compounded of *in*, "in," and *vestigare*, "to trace" (*vestigium*, "a footstep or track"—hence "vestige").

In-ves'-ti-gate is accented on the second syllable; sound each *i* as in *if*, *e* as in *get*, *a* as in *late*.

"Investigate before you invest."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: Radio announcers in Britain are at loggerheads over the question of whether to pronounce the word inveigle "inveegle" or "invaygle." On this side they haven't yet reached the stage where they would venture to pronounce it at all.

Passing Show: "It is my ambition," says an artist, "to paint a vision of beauty that is too wonderful to be realized in this life." He is just the man to design the labels on flower seed packets.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Some men have the idea that home is the place where they can shed their coats, their company manners and the smile they've been wearing all day.

Boston Transcript: We are told that breakfast should be eaten in silence, and it generally is if each member of the family can secure a part of the newspaper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A "Hoover Doctrine"

THE suggestion of the establishment of a "Hoover Doctrine," supplementing, and to receive equal validity with, the Monroe Doctrine, is interesting, if not very promising of early accomplishment. Such a doctrine would simply recognize that the exercise of privileges of trade with an aggressor nation might be immoral. It had its origin in an article written by Prof. Lindsay Rogers for a European review, followed by articles by the same writer in The Christian Science Monitor of yesterday and today. It finds sympathetic treatment in a recent leading article in the New York Times. Perhaps it was due to its original appearance in a European publication that Aristide Briand put forth his suggestion of a presidential promise that the United States Government would consult with other nations in case of a threat of war. Such a promise, if made by President Hoover, and reiterated by later chief executives, might in time have the validity of the doctrine originally enunciated by James Monroe.

The position of France at the London conference, which seems to be throwing so much doubt upon the outcome of that gathering, is apt to arouse antagonism in the United States. The French people are obsessed by fear of their future. Recalling the fact that twice within the half-century between 1870 and 1920 they were invaded, and with the dreadful devastation still fresh in their memories, and apparent to every observer, they are perhaps excusable. They recognize the fact that although crushed for the time, and still under the heavy domination of the regulations imposed by the Versailles Treaty, Germany is normally more powerful than France economically, industrially, and in man power, and may be expected to attain again that position of advantage within a few decades at most.

Accordingly, every position assumed by France in its international relations is intended to enhance the security of her territory against another invasion. Her statesmen would be willing enough to acquiesce in naval reduction and in the limitation of armaments if assured against the scourge which has twice swept over their country. It will be remembered that at the Versailles conference President Wilson proposed, and Lloyd George agreed to, a plan by which the United States and Great Britain would guarantee France against such a peril, but the governments of neither nation approved the engagement entered into by their representatives at Paris. It was known in America that the Senate would not approve such an agreement. It is possible that today the Senate might not approve even so moderate a commitment as an agreement that in the event of a threatened war the United States would confer with European nations as to methods for averting it. But it is now urged that the President of the United States could make such a promise, which although not requiring senatorial approval would be morally binding upon the country.

Perhaps the advocates of such a course are a little too sanguine as to its reception by the American people. The cry would instantly be raised by the remnant of the irreconcilables in the Senate that the President was usurping an authority not conferred upon him by law, and attempting to do something without the Senate's aid which he knew would be condemned by that body. It would require courage to meet an attack of this sort, and yet it may well be considered whether the risk would not be worth taking. M. Briand's utterances justify the belief that such a statement from President Hoover would result in the cessation of French opposition to naval reduction. Even though they know that Mr. Hoover cannot bind his successor, the French would feel that the example set by him would influence those who follow him, and that the Hoover Doctrine in time might come to hold that controlling position in American diplomacy which the Monroe Doctrine, also enunciated without senatorial aid, now holds. It is interesting to recall that the theory of the Monroe Doctrine itself, though now so thoroughly identified with United States policy, had its origin with a British Foreign Minister, George Canning. This fact should disarm any criticism of the Hoover Doctrine as emanating from foreign sources.

Speculation on this proposition is interesting. The Christian Science Monitor believes firmly that a treaty of good offices, embodying all that is suggested for the Hoover Doctrine, ought to be favorably received in the Senate. Nevertheless, there are doubts of such a reception. That it would have the approval of the great mass of the American people is wholly probable. A President who bravely took upon himself the responsibility for formulating the general public sentiment in favor of the United States refusing to abet a nation which had been declared an outlaw, in a way to give it effect in defining the foreign relations of the United States, would make a notable place for himself in history.

Is Winter Winter, Or Isn't It?

THE nature lover in northern climes has been encouraged to conclude that the sight of a robin in the early months of the year is a signal for the ejaculation, "Spring is near!" The gardener, also, has been educated to wait for the first tuft of green grass on the lawn before exclaiming, "Hail, bounteous spring!" But what is to be done when the green grass subsists throughout the winter and the robins are reported in various localities where the cold period is supposed to be at its height?

Winter was once a hibernating season for humans as well as bears. The bears are still at it, but as for humans, winter is too much a season for pink cheeks, laughing youngsters, heated automobiles, tire chains, toboggan slides, motor-driven plows and snow shovels to keep them hived up within four walls to wait for the spring thaw. It may be the greater conveniences, it may be an actual change in climate, or it may be only an altered attitude toward winter—but, at any rate, many will agree that the season, in a great many localities such as New England, has lost much of its former power to terrify. It has become a season of fun and accomplishments.

Russia's Responsibility

THE inexorable restrictions which the Soviet Government is today placing upon religion in Russia are simply the logical extension of Communist doctrine, and this fact needs to be clearly appreciated if outside observers are to reach an accurate estimate of Moscow news.

The continued closing of churches, synagogues and mosques in Russian communities, the disbanding of religious bodies and the execution and exile of priests are not significant because they constitute a novelty in Soviet policy; they are significant because they mark a new intensity in the application of Soviet policy. The present attack upon religion is but a phase of the rigorous attempt which the Government is now making to force industrial Communism upon an unwilling or indifferent peasantry. The Soviets have staked their all upon the attainment of this goal by 1933, and they are today pursuing their end under a reign of terror and coercion closely resembling the era of war Communism in 1919.

As Mr. Chamberlin, the Monitor's correspondent in Moscow, pointed out in a dispatch this week, "It is natural that these changes should bear as heavily on religion as on anything else that is held to contradict the Communist viewpoint." Thus, if religious institutions offer an impediment to the full enforcement of Communist theory, they stand to be peremptorily—though perhaps temporarily—swept aside.

Such, in brief, is the nature of Russia's present religious persecution; a persecution which is an integral part of the Communist program. The tragic events of the last few days have stirred the genuine regret of Christians and Jews in every land. And while it is right that Russia should know of this regret and this understandable indignation, it is vital to the safety of religious people in Russia that any expression of protest should not take either the form or the inference of intervention in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Government. Such an attitude might easily serve to harden the lines of anti-religious agitation, provide the Soviet authorities with a pretext to persuade the people that capitalist nations are conspiring against them and further endanger the security of earnest believers within Russia.

The whole religious world stands in solemn and sincere protest, and while to the Soviets must go the exclusive right of determining their own governmental policies religion everywhere has a deep and justifiable responsibility in the spiritual welfare of the Russian people.

Hats—Off or On?

SOCIAL customs today swing about an orbit of readjustment and change. Time was when an unwritten code of courtesy insisted that when a woman entered an elevator every man should instantly and smilingly doff his hat; perhaps even the blue-coated operator would pay homage and obeisance.

But in this day of transition, marked by the entrance of women into the ranks of business and industry, books of etiquette seem a bit uncertain as to what may be done with masculine headgear.

An observer has only to study the antics of puzzled men in a crowded elevator in an office building, after a woman has stepped into the car, to see how the old chivalry of "hats off" yields to fumbling motions and mixed signals. One man instantly uncovers; another makes a valiant attempt, but hasn't sufficient room to complete the job; a lone black derby remains stubbornly in place. In an adjacent hotel, in a similar situation, a man instinctively lowers his fedora without question.

The question remains, When are hats off or on?

Grain Prices Tell Their Story

THE critical situation in the American grain and cotton markets is focusing the attention not only of all who wish to see the Federal Farm Board succeed in its efforts to resuscitate agriculture, but of everyone interested in national efforts to stabilize business. Sharp declines in wheat and cotton which have brought prices below the level at which the Farm Board has made loans to co-operatives are subjecting the entire farm relief program to a rigorous test. More than that, they tend to unbalance the economic structure of the nation which has been so carefully buttressed in recent months.

The Farm Board has acted promptly and courageously to bolster the markets, and its purchases of wheat have helped to prevent a stampede. The essential question, however, is whether even the Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool—which is itself facing ruin through persistent holding for higher prices—can "peg" the market in the face of world supplies.

The difficulty is in determining just how large these supplies are. Estimates had indicated that all of the carryover from 1928 would be required to meet the shortage in last year's crop. Lately, however, Europe has been uncovering odd lots in odd corners and, finding Russia, Argentina and Australia willing to sell at present prices, has shown little need for American and Canadian supplies. Export figures give the picture. For the week ending February 22 wheat exports from the United States were only 618,000 bushels, as compared with 2,496,000 in the corresponding week last year.

How long can this condition continue? For the last eight years Europe has imported an average of 800,000,000 bushels annually. It may still have to turn to Canadian and American sources before the new crop comes in. If so, the Farm Board and the Wheat Pool will come out on top. If not, there will be serious losses. The answer may not be known for three or four months.

The whole situation affords a striking illustration of the limitations and the hazards of promoting agricultural prosperity by artificial methods. The law of supply and demand still rules. Even the Farm Board's desperate measures may fail. It can help the farmer only if he helps himself. It is powerless if he insists on increased acreage. Its little stabilization reservoir will be washed away by the flood of overproduction. No one recognizes this fact better than the board itself. The wheat grower and every other farmer who specializes may well take to heart the warning it recently issued to the cotton planters. It said, in part:

> Large cotton crops sell for less than small ones. Ten million bales in 1923 sold for $1,600,000,000. Eighteen million bales in 1926 sold for less than $1,000,000,000. That is, farmers picked and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton in 1926, gave them to the world free of charge, and, in effect, paid $600,000,000 for the privilege. That is not good business for farmers. . . .
>
> The Federal Farm Board cannot protect farmers when they deliberately overplant. What the board will do to help in marketing next year's crop will depend upon what farmers do at planting time.

The board goes on to urge that before planting cotton the southern farmer first provide for home-grown food and feed. That advice applies equally to the wheat farmer. In some cases it may seem difficult to do so; in others there may appear to be an advantage in specialization. But manifestly there are disadvantages. Co-operative marketing is not enough; there must be some co-operation in controlling production. Will the farmers come to it voluntarily through learning such lessons as the present market situation teaches, or will they have to be forced into it through losses and such pressure as the Farm Board may be able to exert?

What of the Babies?

THERE is little doubt that the average physician is chiefly concerned with helping those who apply to him for assistance. It is true that the problem of his own income often presses upon him for attention, as it does upon many another professional or business man. But he is not primarily engaged in his work from the standpoint of how much money he can make at it. It comes as somewhat of a shock, therefore, to read in the American Journal of Public Health an editorial taking up the question of the doctor's income and preventive medicine from what seems anything but an altruistic point of view.

After calling attention to the fact that the shrewd horse trader long ago sold his livery stable and bought a garage, and drawing therefrom the conclusion that the modern physician also should be willing to change the general character of his practice, one reads these words, "The opportunity for increasing practice by carrying on immunization among pre-school and school populations in the physician's clientele offers an almost unlimited field."

It appears that the last year for which figures on diphtheria rates of the various states in the American Union are obtainable is 1927; in that year there were eighty-two cases of that disease reported from one state, picked out for discussion in the article, out of each 100,000 population. This fact furnishes the basis for the following advice:

> The income from treating eighty-two cases at $50 each would be $4100. Among each 100,000 population . . . there were 2200 babies born. If each of these babies had been immunized at only $3 each, the income from this practice in 100,000 population would have been $6600.

There is just one flaw in the procedure: "What of the babies?"

Bridging the Forth

EVERY motorist driving from Edinburgh to the north of Scotland yearns for a traffic bridge across the Forth. The railway has a stupendous structure across the river, which is one of the largest bridges in the world and which called for great skill in engineering, since it necessitated the spanning of a river a mile wide and in parts 200 feet deep, far too deep for the construction of piers. But there is no available crossing for road traffic other than the ferry, and as one motorist put it: "Ferries in Scotland design their charges on the ancient assumption that all motorists are wealthy." Hence the agitation, now in progress, for a traffic bridge.

The economic side of the question is now under consideration, but there is a picturesque aspect in which the tourist is deeply interested. Without a crossing of this kind, the tourist, intent on reaching the other side without the aid of a ferry, is obliged to make a considerable deflection to the west and is thus thrown out of the way of the rugged coast of Fife, the ancient links at St. Andrews, the snug villages on the shores of the Tay from Tayport to Newburgh, with their topsy-turvy quays and serpentine woods. He misses the scenes so familiar to Andrew Lang, whose roots struck as deep in the east as did the roots of Burns in the west.

The charm of the east has yet to be fully appreciated, and the proposed traffic bridge across the Forth would provide a means to that end.

Editorial Notes

The great tennis player, William T. Tilden 2d, now playing in France, is continuing his habit of selecting promising protégés and encouraging their talent in his particular field, the latest fortunate youngster being a twelve-year-old Hollander, Etienne Van Der Berg. This is a commendable form of "big brother" assistance which could well be adopted by others, not alone in the sports field, but also in the professions, in industry and business.

Another sign of progress: Reports of a national survey of high school students throughout the United States by President Hoover's law enforcement commission show that youthful drinking is distinctly on the wane.

The United States might well follow England's policy concerning airports. Two or more smaller cities are there uniting to establish joint landing fields, equally accessible to each.

Anyone in search of genuine antiques need only hunt up photographs of the Easter parade of 1913.

Parity, Policy and Neutrality

By LINDSAY ROGERS
Professor of Public Law, Columbia University

II

A CLARIFICATION of American policy such as would result from a promise given by the United States that it would instantly confer on any matter that threatened to disturb harmonious relationships with other nations, would establish the interest of the United States in any threatened violation of the Pact of Paris. It would show American interest in preserving the peace which makes the use of navies unnecessary. But the responsibility and opportunity of President Hoover do not stop there. Preparedness, as I have said, must be of two kinds—not only in the instruments of policy but in the policies themselves. If, in the unlikely contingency that a conference was unable to preserve harmonious accord, and if European states — particularly Great Britain —gave help against an aggressor, what would be the attitude of the United States? We have not as yet recognized the close connection between parity and neutrality.

Both the United States and Great Britain intend to honor their signatures to the Pact of Paris. Thus war is ruled out between the two countries. The only possible danger is in respect of issues with which the United States is not immediately concerned which may require measures calculated to preserve peace. Put in another way, the problem is this: the United States has renounced war as an instrument of national policy. It should proceed to examine its possible use of neutrality as an instrument of national policy.

* * *

This is the heart of the question of the freedom of the seas which has been ruled out (and properly so) of the discussions at London. Belligerents, if they have navies, wish freedom of the seas to be freedom of the *seize*. Neutrals wish immunity of private property, which means profitable privileges of trade. Apart from the fact that a codification of sea law to govern in time of war would be absurd because war has been renounced as an instrument of national policy, it would be difficult if not impossible to reconcile belligerent and neutral conceptions, and to reach an agreement. Freedom of the seas is properly not on the agenda of the London conference. An American declaration on neutrality, however, is desirable to permit that agenda to be successfully dealt with.

The United States, as President Hoover said in his Armistice Day speech, refuses to join with European states in applying force to nations to compel them to be reasonable. But will the United States insist on trading with aggressor nations? This is the crucial question. By insisting on its neutral rights the United States could confer great benefits on a violator of the Pact of Paris and make it difficult, if not impossible, for European states to apply the sanctions of the League of Nations Covenant. "Freedom of the seas" is a catch phrase which has obscured thinking. It has not been sufficiently realized that American insistence on "freedom" might under certain conditions be legal but immoral.

* * *

A writer in the last Quarterly Review put the case plainly, if somewhat extremely: "America has 'outlawed war' with her mouth, but in her heart she intends to attain a naval status which shall protect American interests in time of war to an extent to which she has never been able to afford them protection before. Moreover, she is quite prepared to build extensively if need be, in order to achieve this status." This is exaggerated and unfair but it nevertheless expresses a point of view which is widely held. What can be done to dissipate such an erroneous opinion? Here, again, President Hoover could, in a speech or two, clarify the atmosphere without changing any American policy.

He could reassure Europe in respect of the clear thinking of the United States about its possible course in the happily remote event that a machinery of conference did not suffice to prevent a violation of the Pact of Paris. If that pact were ignored and if, say, Great Britain were using its navy against the violator, insistence by the United States on its full neutral rights might bring the United States and Great Britain into conflict. The insistence upon neutral rights might then tend to nullify all effective international action to prevent war or to bring an aggressor nation to book. It is this aspect of the matter which has caused concern in Great Britain. Its clarification is desired by the other naval powers as well.

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American public opinion would not for a moment approve a declaration that the Nation's neutral rights would be insisted on at the price of preventing effective international action against an aggressor. There is agreement that such a course, while perhaps legal, would be immoral. What is necessary, therefore, is no more than an admission of this truth—but an official, public, admission. If the President simply said that in the contingency of the violation of the Pact of Paris the United States would consider what its future policy should be, untrammeled by pre-Pact of Paris rules as to neutrality, he would give European states assurances of American interest in their security.

He would recognize that the exercise of privileges of trade with an aggressor nation might be immoral. He would not be limiting American freedom of action. He would simply be saying that the United States realizes that there is an international community and that America has no desire to aid an outlaw. The Nation would not be committing itself in advance to a definition of an "aggressor state." It would not be undertaking to accept the decision of the League of Nations Council on this point. Its freedom of decision would not be limited. It would simply be saying that if it were able to determine who the aggressor was it would lend him no aid and comfort. It would be saying that a yardstick for the size of a navy is not sufficient; that it needs a mental yardstick for the use of the navy, and that if circumstances make it necessary it will employ this mental yardstick.

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The most important foreign policy that the United States has—the Monroe Doctrine—rests on no treaty or congressional resolution. It is based simply on pronouncements by Presidents backed by a well-nigh unanimous public opinion. The Monroe Doctrine can be reinterpreted as different situations arise. Similarly a Hoover Doctrine that the United States realizes the changed importance of neutrality as an instrument of national policy could be reinterpreted and applied in different situations.

It has frequently been said that the motto of the London naval conference is "Faith, Hope and Parity." Unbiblically, however, the greatest of these is not parity. At the present juncture it is more important to speak with the tongues of men and angels than it is to have parity; and parity should not be permitted to obscure vital problems of policy and neutrality.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

FUTURIST literature may not appeal to everyone, but in Fascist Italy, at any rate, it has received official patronage and recognition, since the literary merits of its leader, Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, have been rewarded by his nomination as member of the Italian Academy. Signor Marinetti's latest literary effort appeared as an introductory message in the official program of the Pageant of Costumes, held in Rome during the royal wedding week. It reads in part:

> Italy, beautiful woman who hast issued from the warm blue bath of the Mediterranean, thou art clad in the clinging many-colored material of the provinces, dyed by the African sun, who dips his rays in three pools of artistic fire: Etna, Vesuvius, Stromboli. Headdress of Marconi's sparks, earrings of dawn cloudlets, silver ornaments of rivers, heavy brocades of wheat straw and poppies. . . . Italy, thou floating galley of Europe, immense ship, thou wast built of cypress dripping with blue of the sky, rugged trunks of olive, laughing Palermo carts and gloomy Sardinian cactus. Thy hull ballasted with Sicilian pride has the gliding grace of a Sienese hill. Thy flag is woven of Alpine snow, Milanese meadows and Neapolitan coral. The whirring wheels of thy engines in the swift Lombard plain assure thee an Italian victory over time and space, thy slaves.

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Gen. Umberto Nobile has presented to one of the Roman Academies of Sciences a highly interesting report on the scientific results of his last polar expedition. In the flight of the dirigible Italia, he says, about 4000 square miles of land were explored between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land, but no trace was found of Gillis Land at the point indicated on maps. About 8000 square miles were explored in the unknown region of Nicholas II Land, but here again no land was discovered. It has not been possible to ascertain with precision how far north and west Nicholas II Land extended, but General Nobile has succeeded in fixing the extreme eastern limits to which this land could extend. He believes that a group of islands exists at 80° north latitude and 84.30° east longitude. On its return journey from the north pole to King's Bay the Italia flew over North East Land, the interior of which was still unexplored; the General was able to ascertain that Great Island was ten or fifteen miles distant from Cape Leigh Smith and not three and a half miles as indicated by the maps. General Nobile finally stated that in the unexplored polar regions he purposely followed different routes from those taken by Peary and Amundsen in the hope of discovering some new land, but no traces of land were seen.

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On January 9 last, the Governor of Rome gave a reception in the Capitol, perhaps the finest building in Rome, in honor of the Prince and Princess of Piedmont and of the other royalties present in Rome for the Prince's wedding. The Capitol is formed of three separate buildings—the Palazzo Senatorio, the Capitoline Museum and the Palazzo dei Conservatori. In order to enable the royal procession to pass from the Capitoline Museum to the Senatorial Palace and on to the Palazzo dei Conservatori without going out on the piazza, the three buildings were connected by special temporary structures. The building operations were carried out with such skill and perfection that it was not possible to notice the difference between the permanent and the temporary structure.

It is interesting to recall that the last occasion when similar structures were erected was for the last visit paid to Rome by Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. The Mayor of Rome at that time was Ernesto Nathan, who was so pleased with the convenience afforded by the temporary wings of wooden stucco that he determined, in spite of protests raised from all quarters, to put in their place permanent erections in stone. A municipal election intervened to prevent the effect of the exquisite architecture of Michelangelo being thus ruined. It now appears that the present Governor of Rome wishes to emulate the example of his predecessor by connecting permanently the three palaces. No decision, however, it is believed, will be taken before Signor Mussolini has examined the various projects.

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Whatever Signor Mussolini's decision may be, one innovation made at the Palazzo Senatorio—the palace in the center built over the remains of the ancient Tabularium—will remain permanent. The large hall of the Palazzo Senatorio was in use, until the abolition of municipal suffrage in Italy, by the members of the Municipal Council of Rome for their periodical meetings. The stalls and tables which were placed for this purpose have been removed, and the wooden border erected along the wall has similarly been taken away. The hall now presents a really majestic aspect. The marble floor has been restored and in its center has been placed a beautiful mosaic in black and white, recently discovered in Rome. On the walls have been hung magnificent tapestries and the flags of the different quarters of the city. A life-size statue of Julius Cæsar, a bronze bust of Benito Mussolini, and many busts of Roman emperors and senators have been placed along the wall.

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Rome now has the most powerful wireless station in Europe. The new station, which has equal power to those of Hartford, Conn., and Cleveland, O., is situated in the small village of Santa Palomba, about twenty-three kilometers south of Rome. Designed and installed by the Radio Corporation of America for the "Ente Italiano per le Audizioni Radiofoniche" (Italian Broadcasting Association), which has secured the monopoly of radiocasting in Italy for twenty-five years, its power is eighteen times stronger than the former station of Rome. It has a transmitting capacity of fifty kilowatts per aerial, and its wavelength is 441.8 meters. Its maximum output during transmission, however, may reach 200 kilowatts; this increase is one of the latest features in radio engineering. Moreover, the new Rome station is the first to be equipped with mercury vapor rectifier valves for high-voltage rectification. The station, which is fed by the electrical generating station of San Paolo, is connected with its Rome studio by a cable. Under ordinary conditions its programs can be heard to a distance of 500 miles, while under good conditions the radius may reach 2000 or 3000 miles. The installations cost about $750,000.

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Public interest in the Roman Imperial galleys of Lake Nemi, one of which has already been recovered, has been revived by the announcement made by the eminent archæologist, Prof. Ugo Antonelli, in the course of an address given at the Institute of Roman Studies, that possibly a third ship lies submerged in the lake. Professor Antonelli, who is in charge of the salvage operations of Caligula's galleys, arrived at this conclusion after several months' study of the lake. He maintains that the existence of a third galley is corroborated not only by ancient tradition, but also by the fact that fishermen's nets have been often caught under the water. The professor's statement has caused a lively discussion among archæologists, who are generally skeptical about his theory, but do not dismiss it altogether. According to Professor Antonelli, the third ship lies at the deepest part of the lake, and there is therefore little likelihood that any attempt to raise it will be made. Meanwhile the remains of a small Roman boat, measuring fourteen feet with a three-foot beam, has been removed from the lake. The small boat has shape and construction almost identical with the larger galleys.